

No 61,435

Earnings increase by 8.5 pc

Average earnings rose by an underlying 8.5 per cent in the year to November, the lowest annual increase for five years, according to Whitehall figures. But pay rises are still overtaking price rises. Settlements in the present wage round are running significantly below the last. Pay deals in manufacturing were averaging 6.1 per cent last year.

Water unions in talks

Talks aimed at averting the first national strike threatened from midnight on Sunday could continue over the weekend. Separate meetings of employers and unions were held at Aca yesterday.

Benn seat

Mr Wedgwood Benn MP, whose Bristol South East seat is to disappear under boundary changes, may stand for the new constituency of Livingston, in a solid Labour area near Edinburgh.

Tory 12 1/2% lead

The Conservative lead over Labour has doubled since last month to 12 1/2 per cent, Gallup poll says in The Daily Telegraph today.

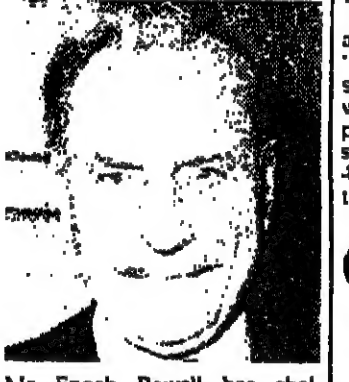
Gas explosion

Three people were injured last night in an explosion at a British Gas terminal in the Isle of Grain, Kent. Their condition was described as not serious.

IRA threat

A photograph of Mr Patrick Gilmore, the father of a supergrass, has been sent with a warning to his family by the provisional IRA, which is believed to have abducted him.

Powell dispute



Mr Enoch Powell has challenged the Secretary of the Cabinet to sponsor legal action against him over the disputed report of conversations about the future of the Falklands.

War accusation

Mr Maurice Papon, a minister during the Giscard d'Estaing presidency, was charged yesterday with involvement 40 years ago in deportation of Jews to extermination camps.

Bugging scandal

The Irish Government is likely to issue a statement today in the face of a deepening scandal over telephone tapping during the Haughey Administration.

N Sea bonus

Auctioning exploration acreage in the latest North Sea licensing round is likely to yield £30m for the Government.

Tour sellout

In spite of an offer from the South African Government to help underwrite the West Indian tour, Mr Joe Parnesky, president of the South African Cricket Union, said it may not be necessary as the tour was attracting full houses.

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Letters: On metropolitan counties, from Councillors J Gummell and J Royston Moore; youth training, from Mr J W Wood; Tasmania dam, from Professor K Mellanby.  
Leading articles: Assessment of intelligence, Select Committees, page 10.  
Features: page 10.  
Alliance priorities, by David Marquand; Ronald Butt endorses Mrs Thatcher's desire for a return to Victorian values; how Reagan will try to ride out the slide: Farmers - heads they win, tails they win, page 9.  
Books, page 9.  
Michael Ratcliffe celebrates a major new assessment of John Milton. Fiona MacCarthy reviews a portrait of the Folies Bergere, and Paul Barker reviews an anatomy of the United States.  
Obituary, page 12.  
Dr Arturo Illia, Mr Vernon Bartlett.

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Threat of new Falklands conflict causes US concern

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

There is growing concern in Washington about a possible new outbreak of hostilities between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands. This concern has been heightened by recent large Argentine arms purchases, increased activity by the Argentine Air Force and accelerated training programmes for the armed forces.

Although it is thought unlikely that the Buenos Aires Government is considering a new invasion attempt at this stage, it is believed that a campaign of harassment and hit-and-run commando attacks for propaganda purposes is being planned.

American concern about Argentina's intentions was officially reflected by a State Department spokesman yesterday, who emphasized that the US remained opposed to the use of force to settle disputes. "This policy remains unchanged and was reflected in our support of United Nations and Organization of American States resolutions last Autumn", the spokesman said.

According to a CBS television news programme, Argentina may attempt to carry out commando raids against military targets such as radar sites and anti-aircraft batteries on the disputed islands. The television report said there was evidence of unusual training and preparations for commando-style operations by the Argentines.

The sources quoted by CBS also said there were indications that Argentina planned to shoot down British aircraft outside the 200-mile exclusion zone.

A privately-owned news agency in Buenos Aires quoted "a high military source" as saying that the CBS report was without foundation and "it is possible Britain planned the story in an effort to justify the 4,000 men it has stationed in the Malvinas", CAP reports.

A new Antarctic treaty allowing British administration of the Falkland Islands under international sovereignty was proposed by Lord Carrington yesterday as an eventual answer to Anglo-Argentine confrontation in the South Atlantic. But the former Foreign Secretary, in an interview with the morning after publication of the Franks report, emphasized that it was only a long-term possibility to be explored in the future.

In the short term he agreed with Mrs Margaret Thatcher that there was no alternative to the so-called Fortress Falklands policy, with a substantial military garrison stationed there, the outcome which successive governments had tried to avoid.

He agreed with Mr James Callaghan who in the Commons had described the events of the past nine months as a short-term victory and a long-term political retreat to a dead end, but thought that the Government had had no alternative to living the last force when it did. No government could have have otherwise survived.

Lord Carrington, who resigned after the Argentine invasion, could foresee no early resumption of talks with Argentina. "I am sure the time is not



Mr James Callaghan: 'Threats not met professionally'

Apathy of Thatcher amazes Callaghan

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr James Callaghan last night set the tone of the Opposition attack on the Government in next week's two-day debate on the Franks Report, when he accused Mrs Thatcher of lacking both interest and professionalism in dealing with the threat of a Falkland invasion.

He told The Times that he was willing to ride any counter-attack against himself, based on the Franks Report verdict of the 1977 incident when two frigates and a nuclear-powered submarine were sent to the South Atlantic.

The former Prime Minister told the Commons on March 30, after the occupation of South Georgia and before the invasion of the Falklands, that when the existence of the 1977 task force became known, without fuss and publicity, a diplomatic solution followed.

Franks stated: "We have had no evidence that the Argentine Government became aware of this deployment." Mr Callaghan said last night that he had made his point on March 30 in a supplementary Commons question.

But he emphasized: "That was not the major point." Minutes which he had read to the Franks Committee said: "The objective of the force should be to buttress our negotiating position by displaying a force of sufficient strength as to convince the Argentines

that military action by them would meet resistance." "We want that force there by December 1977, when the talks start, so that if there is any difficulty at all, we can tell the Argentines that we have got something there."

Mr Callaghan said: "We were ready to respond, and what does astonish me is the Mrs Thatcher did not take these precautions. They don't have to wait for reports from the Joint Intelligence Committee to do this; it is absurd. I really don't understand it. Can't they read the newspapers?"

He then added: "I don't think Mrs Thatcher was interested in this kind of thing - I think she is now, but she was not then."

"I think I have always said, and I said it to the Franks Committee: 'If you ask about any particular problem of the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Defence, the Foreign Office always wants to keep talking, because that is their job, and the Ministry of Defence always have their programmes arranged so far in advance that they cannot possibly alter it. If you leave it to those two departments, then you are not necessarily going to get action at the right time. I believe that is the Prime Minister's responsibility; for watching these sorts of issues.'"

Pym's welcome, page 2

Brussels shocked by grain deal

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The European Commission has urgently demanded to be given details of an agreement by the United States, announced on Tuesday, to sell one million tonnes of wheat flour to Egypt at subsidized prices.

After study, the Commission will decide whether it should take the United States before the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), if it feels that the selling price for the flour is being unfairly subsidized.

The flour sale could be the first really explosive round fired in the agricultural trade war which has been looming between the EEC and the United States. Despite the truce, which was cautiously declared after talks in Brussels last month, there has been mounting pressure in America by the farming lobby to meet head-on subsidized European competition in world markets.

A source close to the commission said in Brussels yesterday that, if this kind of deal were to be repeated, it would almost certainly mean an end to the truce.

News of the flour deal came as a shock to officials who had returned last week from Washington, after a preliminary round of talks aimed at ending the agricultural argument between the EEC and the United States.

These are to be followed up on February 10 in Brussels by detailed discussion.

The surprise announcement threatens to make future talks even more difficult than expected.

The American Administration appears to have decided that the best tactic is to fire a warning shot across the Community's bows and, at the same time, to do something to ease the angry clamour from its own wheat farmers.

Alternative for dam rejected by Tasmania

Pressure on Europe, page 7

Hopes of reaching a compromise in the controversy over the Gordon-below-Franklin hydro-electric dam in Tasmania received a setback yesterday when Mr Robin Gray, the Tasmanian Premier, rejected an offer by Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, to give the island \$A500m (£312m) to build a coal-fired power station instead (Ton Duboulin writes from Melbourne).

While Mr Fraser was announcing his offer in Hobart, Dr David Bellamy, the British botanist, and 27 other protesters against the dam began a hunger strike in jail.

World heritage, page 6  
Letters, page 11

Two policemen given bail on shooting charge

By Staff Reporters

Two Metropolitan Police detectives, charged after last week's shooting of Mr Stephen Waldorf, were granted unconditional bail at a three-minute court hearing yesterday.

Det Constable John Jardine, aged 37, of the criminal intelligence branch, is accused of attempting to murder Mr Waldorf on January 14 at Pembroke Road, Kensington, west London.

Det Constable Peter Finch, also aged 37, and attached to "D" district, covering the Paddington area, is accused of attempting to wound Mr Waldorf at the same place on the same day.

Both charges were brought under the section 1(1) of the Criminal Attempts Act 1981.

The two officers, who stood side by side in Horseferry Road magistrates court in London, had the charges read to them by the clerk of the court. They were remanded on bail until March 17 by Mr Edmund MacDermott, a stipendiary magistrate. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Mr Michael Chance, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that the conditions stipulated in the Bail Act which would cause the prosecution in this case to seek remand in custody, or have conditions attached to bail.

Mr Robert Roscoe, solicitor for Constable Jardine, and Mr John Webber, for Constable Finch, each successfully applied for legal aid for the two policemen.

After the brief appearance in the packed court, the two detectives were driven away in a police car.

If found guilty, both officers could face life sentences. The maximum penalties for attempted murder and attempted wounding are the same as for the actual offence. Both carry a discretionary sentence up to a possible maximum of life.

Section one of the Criminal Attempts Act, 1981, which came into force on August 27, 1981, created a statutory offence of the attempt to commit a crime. An offence is committed where a person does something which is "more than merely preparatory" to a crime.

Based largely on recommendations of the Law Commission, the Act conformed to statute existing provisions in common law.

Doctors at St Stephen's Hospital yesterday reported that they were pleased with Mr Waldorf's progress and announced for the first time that he was no longer in any immediate danger.

A statement from the hospital said that although Mr Waldorf, age 26, a film editor, was still in an intensive care unit "all of his major injuries have responded well to treatment".

Minor surgery had been carried out on an arm wound and other minor surgery would be required as other wounds heal. Mr Waldorf could no longer be regarded as critically ill.

Mr Waldorf's parents, who are staying at the hospital, had a few hours sleep last night and were also pleased with his progress, the statement said.

During the day, Mr Waldorf was taken off the ventilator, the artificial respirator which has helped him breathe, for a short time and the hospital said it hoped to build up the periods without the machine.

Commons to investigate Livingstone's 'threat'

By Phillip Webster, Political Reporter

The Commons decided yesterday that an alleged threat by Mr Kenneth Livingstone against London MPs should be referred to the Select Committee of Privileges for investigation.

The powerful 16-man committee, whose members include Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, Mr John Biffen, leader of the Commons, and Mr David Steel, the Liberal Leader, has powers to imprison transgressors. The GLC leader and Mr John McDonnell, chairman of the GLC finance and general purposes committee, who also figured in the complaint by two MPs, could be summoned to appear.

MPs decided by 203 votes to 162 that the complaint over words allegedly spoken by Mr Livingstone and Mr McDonnell indicating an intention to restrict new services in the constituencies of London MPs

who failed to support a forthcoming GLC money Bill should be investigated.

They did so in spite of a letter from Mr Livingstone to the speaker, Mr George Thomas, which, in effect, denied that a threat had been made.

The complaint from Mr Ron Brown, SDP MP for Hackney, South and Shoreditch, and Mr John Wheeler, Tory MP for Paddington, arose from reports last week that London's 92 MPs were to be given an ultimatum after the Government had rejected a GLC application to spend an extra £75m.

In a statement on behalf of himself and Mr McDonnell, Mr Livingstone said last night: "We are surprised that Parliament has decided that it is more important to waste time discussing press reports of our thoughts rather than deal with the vital issues of unemployment and peace."

Castro sees the human factor in Russian roulette

From Geoffrey Matthews, Bogota

Graham Greene and President Castro are two men of whom it can be said, without argument, that they have always lived dangerously. So it is not so surprising that when Mr Greene recently visited Cuba, the writer and the revolutionary engaged in an amusing dialogue about the secret of a long and healthy life.

Mr Greene, after all, has spent a lifetime travelling to the world's trouble spots to research the background for his novels. Dr Castro fought and won a revolution against what were, at the beginning, extraordinary odds, and has since found himself the target of assassination plots.

But both have survived and are - Mr Greene at 79 and Dr Castro at 56 - in good health for their respective ages, according to a rather envious Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the 54-year-old Colombian novelist and 1982 Nobel Literature laureate, an old friend of both men who

was on hand when they met in Havana.

Mr Greene was making a 20-hour stopover in Cuba, to which he and flown in an official Nicaraguan aircraft from Managua, accompanied by a Panamanian poet, Jose de Jesus Martinez. They were given VIP treatment.

Mr Greene and Dr Castro first met more than 20 years ago in the very early days of the revolution when the writer

Why Do You Read So Slowly?

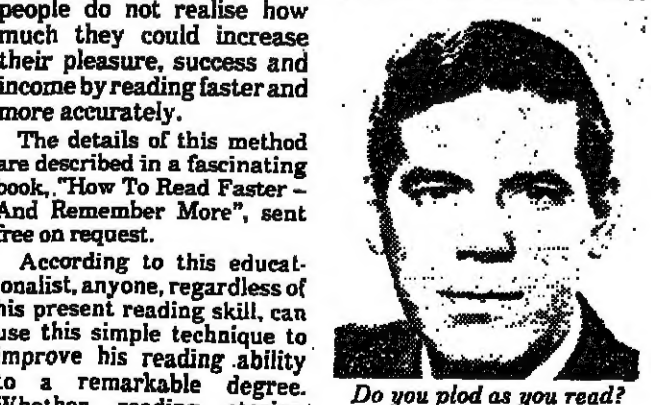
A WORLD-FAMOUS educationalist reports that there is a simple technique of rapid reading which enables you to double your reading speed and yet retain much more. Most people do not realise how much they could increase their pleasure, success and income by reading faster and more accurately.

The details of this method are described in a fascinating book, "How To Read Faster - And Remember More", sent free on request.

According to this educationalist, anyone, regardless of his present reading skill, can use this simple technique to improve his reading ability to a remarkable degree. Whether reading stories, books, or technical matter, you can read sentences at a glance and entire pages in seconds with this method.

Rapid reading brings rapid rewards: to professional and business people, by dramatically cutting the time they spend on paperwork... to students and schoolchildren, by making their studies easier and more enjoyable... to busy housewives, by doubling their reading pleasure snatched in precious leisure moments from the day's routine... to hobby enthusiasts, by enabling them to keep up with everything that is written about their chosen interests.

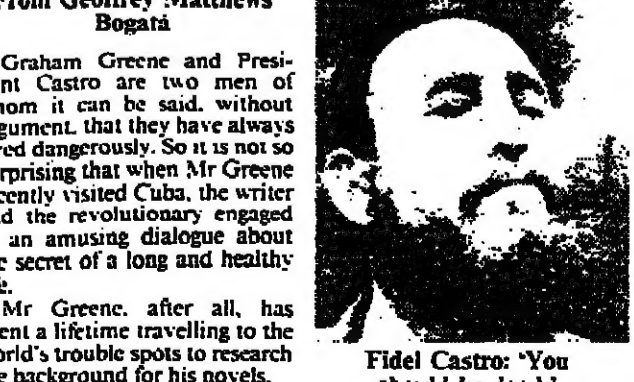
To acquaint all readers of the Times with the easy-to-follow rules for developing rapid reading skill, the educationalist has printed full details of this interesting self-training method in a 24-page book "How To Read Faster - And Remember More", sent free on request. No obligation. Simply return the coupon on page 4 (no need even to stamp your envelope), or write to: Reading Improvement Programme, (Dept TSB5), FREEPOST, Manchester M3 8BA.



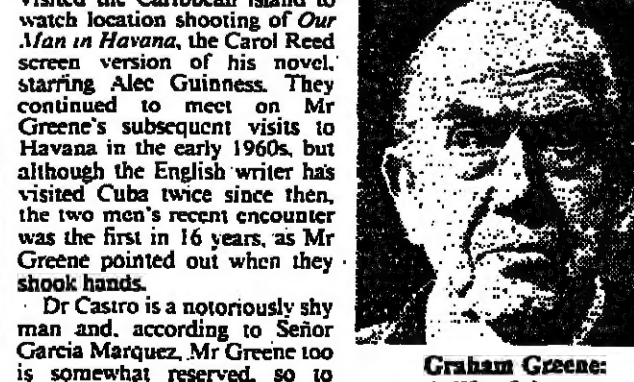
Do you plod as you read?

Remember, rapid reading means rapid understanding - you'll absorb the full sense of the words.

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Fidel Castro: 'You should be dead.'



Graham Greene: A life of danger.

viewed the Caribbean island to watch location shooting of *Our Man in Havana*, the Carol Reed screen version of his novel, starring Alec Guinness. They continued to meet on Mr Greene's subsequent visits to Havana in the early 1960s, but although the English writer has visited Cuba twice since then, the two men's recent encounter was the first in 16 years, as Mr Greene pointed out when they shook hands.

Dr Castro is a notoriously shy man and, according to Señor Garcia Marquez, Mr Greene too is somewhat reserved, so to break the ice the Colombian asked Mr Greene about his well-known games of Russian roulette.

Mr Greene's eyes lit up and he replied that he had indeed dined with death at the age of 19 with a revolver. The story was new to a fascinated Dr Castro, who proceeded to demand to know how often Mr Greene had played Russian roulette and the number of bullets.

The Cuban leader then closed his eyes to concentrate and

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# What you're looking at is no Sea of Tranquillity.

Neither is it a scene from the imagination of some science-fiction artist (although we commissioned one of Britain's finest sci-fi artists to paint it).

It is what you would actually see if the waters of the North Sea suddenly became invisible.

Silhouetted against a huge moon are the four giant production platforms that form the core of the Brent oilfield.

The Brent Field, operated by Shell, lies far out to sea, roughly halfway between Scotland and Norway, and about 100 miles northeast of Shetland.

The painting shows (from left) the production platforms Delta, Charlie, Bravo and Alpha, each towering well over 700 feet above the seabed in its steel, or concrete, socks.

They are built to withstand one-hundred foot waves and winds gusting up to 160 mph while continuing to collect oil and gas, 24 hours a day, from rock depths lying some two miles beneath the sea-floor.

Floating in the far distance (bottom right) is the drilling rig Stadrig, prospecting for oil in another part of the Brent Field.

And riding the invisible seas with contemptuous ease (top right) is the 23,000 ton semi-submersible, pipe-laying barge Semac I.

## FLAGS: a major new gas-gathering scheme in the North Sea.

We used Semac I to lay one of the world's longest, largest, deepest undersea pipelines. (The painting shows the pipe being fed over the stern of the barge and trailing down to the seabed.)

The pipeline is the backbone of a major new North Sea gas-gathering scheme known to the oil industry as FLAGS: Far North Liquids & Associated Gas System.

It will enable us to bring ashore the substantial and hitherto untapped gas reserves of Brent and other oilfields in the northern North Sea.

The FLAGS pipeline, 36" across and made of steel coated with concrete, runs 280 miles along the seabed between the Brent Field and St. Fergus in Scotland.

Laying it was an astonishing feat.

The North Sea is no millpond. It is quite the most hostile stretch of water the oil and gas industry has ever tackled.

Much of the pipeline was laid in appalling weather: force 10 gales, thick fog rolling in the troughs between giant waves, zero visibility.

The FLAGS system will before long be supplying some 12% of Britain's gas needs. (The Brent Field already supplies about an eighth of Britain's oil.)

But neither statistics nor adjectives (nor the vastness of our operating costs) can ever give you a real sense of the scale and scope of our work in the North Sea.

## The Brent Field: an offshore oiltown.

The Brent Field, for instance, does not simply consist of the four great platforms attended by a pipe-laying barge and a drilling rig or two.

Several other giant structures (like the floating oil-storage and-loading facility, Spar) are nearby. And platforms may be attended by 'flotels' (floating hotels) and semi-submersible diving barges.

Tugs, tankers and supply boats ply the surface, the latter bringing in everything from drill-pipe, cement for well-casing and drilling mud, to food and fuel.

Under the surface, mini subs and diving-bells are at work. While in the skies, helicopters constantly come and go,

bringing in vital tools and flying drilling crews and other technicians in and out.

Our platforms and rigs are crewed by over 3,000 men, who manage to tuck away well over 100 tons of food each week.

Power to keep the big platforms working is generated by turbines similar to those which fly large jet aircraft.

Computer banks continuously receive and process information about subsea oilwells and the many working functions of each platform, key data being relayed simultaneously to the platforms and Shell headquarters in Aberdeen.

The cost of these operations is so immense that it beggars description.

One way of putting it is that Shell's expenditure in the North Sea has amounted to more than half a million pounds per day, every day for the last eighteen years.

When we add up our chequebook stubs, our total investment to date works out at more than £4,000 million in 1981 money. Those figures double when you include the sums invested by us on behalf of our partners.

## A conquest to rival the moon-landings.

Although there are projects which cost more, in terms of sheer technological innovation there is no other achievement on earth to match the conquest of the North Sea.

We have pushed back the limits of technology so far that the only fear which invites comparison is otherworldly: the placing of the first men on the moon by NASA's Apollo space programme.

As a matter of fact, the computer-room that monitors our operations has a great deal in common with that famous control-room in Houston.

And Shell is proud to be in the forefront of an endeavour which only twenty years ago, would have been dismissed as pure science-fiction.

You can be sure of Shell





## IRA sends photograph of 'kidnap victim' with threat to supergrass son

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A photograph of a man believed to be held by the Provisional IRA has been sent to his family with an appeal for his son to retract statements implicating 40 people in terrorist-type crimes.

The picture of Mr Patrick Gilmore, aged 62, was with a letter posted in Antrim which gave a warning that Mr Raymond Gilmore, his son, would be mistaken if he thought the IRA would not act against his father.

The letter said they knew that Mr Raymond Gilmore, who disappeared from his home with his wife and two young children last summer, was being told by police that the IRA would not act but it added ominously: "The IRA must protect itself."

Mr Patrick Gilmore is believed to have been abducted by three men from his home in Londonderry nine weeks ago and yesterday's development is seen as another crude attempt by terrorists to put pressure on alleged informers whose statements to the police led to raids and arrests last year.

Mr Gilmore is shown holding a copy of the January 10 edition of *The Irish News*, a mainly nationalist newspaper published daily in Northern Ireland. As well as the letter to his family at their home in the Creggan area

The photograph of Mr Peter Gilmore

of Londonderry, another one was posted from Antrim to the BBC.

Yesterday, after receiving the letter and picture, the abducted man's daughter appealed to her brother to withdraw his evidence.

Mr Raymond Gilmore, his wife, and their two young children, disappeared from their flat on the Creggan Estate last summer after telling friends and relatives they were going on holiday.

Hours later, raids began in republican areas of the city which were the biggest since Operation Motorman in the summer of 1974.

### Pym in talks

Efforts to repair Anglo-Irish relations badly damaged by the Hangey Government's stand on the Falklands conflict are to be made in the next few days (Our Belfast correspondent writes).

Mr Peter Barry, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Irish Republic's Government, will have talks with Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, in Brussels next week. Arrangements are being made for a meeting in London early next month between Mr Barry and Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

No date has yet been fixed for formal talks between Dr Garret FitzGerald and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, but it is expected that they will be considered when the two prime ministers get together informally in Bonn in March, during the European summit meeting.

## Spanish tip leads to silver plate

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

West Midlands Police expects no response from Spain until next week to their request to interview Mr Robert Chatwin, the Midlands jeweller, now in custody at Denia, Costa Blanca.

Yesterday the police recovered a quantity of silver plate and clocks said to be worth several thousand pounds from a warehouse in Coventry which had belonged to Mr Chatwin's shop at Sutton Coldfield. Information about the goods came first from Spain.

Mr Graham Richards, the former manager of Mr Chatwin's shop at Droitwich, Hereford-Worcester, who opened his own business in Birmingham's Bullring Centre late last year, cleared stock from his windows yesterday. He had items on sale or return basis from Mr Chatwin and was handing them over to the receiver.

Mr Richard Stone, the receiver, has taken out an injunction against Mr Chatwin because money paid into his account at Birmingham's main NatWest branch in December was not as great as the takings from the shops. If money was banked elsewhere the injunction would enable the receiver to ensure it was not removed.

## 10,000 graduates fail to find jobs

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

One in eight graduates - 10,000 people - failed to get a job after completing degrees last year, and that figure is likely to rise in 1983 if there is no improvement in the economy.

The forecast, made yesterday by Mr Brian Pott, director of the Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services, should, however, be seen against the background of his forecast last year that 20 per cent of graduates would be unemployed in 1982 whereas the outcome was 12 per cent.

At a conference yesterday to announce the likely supply and demand of graduates for 1983, Mr David Jowett, chairman of the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates Ltd, said that more graduates than expected had not jobs last year partly because they had lowered their job expectations.

Graduates are increasingly prepared to take jobs which they have rejected previously, such as clerical office posts, fast-food management, male modelling, leisure services and telephone sales.

Students were urged by Miss Pat Pearce, director of careers at the Polytechnic of Central London, to make sure they applied for jobs early and assiduously, and that they put more emphasis on the quality of their applications.

Yesterday's report from the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates said that employers were more reluctant now to say a year in advance what their needs were going to be next September.

It forecast that there would be increased demand this year for graduates for the electronics and computer industries, and a decrease in the construction industry.

Thirteen local education authorities have been chosen by Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, to develop new courses for non-academic children who do not take public examinations.

The authorities, which will take part in the £2m scheme, are Bedford, Croydon, Cusack, Manchester, Seaford, the Inner London Education Authority, Herefordshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Wiltshire, and Somerset.

The courses, aimed at the bottom 40 per cent of the ability range, will involve more practical kinds of teaching and work experience at the same time children would be taught reading, writing and communication skills.

## Uncertainty over Radio 4

By Kenneth Coaling

Serious misgivings have been expressed, both inside the BBC and in letters to Miss Monica Sims, the channel controller, over the future of Radio 4 after the publication of the corporation's report, *BBC Radio in the Nineties*.

Programme makers are calling for more questions to be asked, especially from outside. And one producer has even predicted the network's systematic destruction. A senior BBC official described that forecast as "neurotic".

A leading producer said yesterday: "In spite of soothing words we may be forgiven for wondering just what Radio 4 will look like in two years' time. What we need to know is whether the plan has been costed and where the money is coming from."

No immediate changes have been indicated for the four networks. In the latest issue of *Radio Times*, Mr Richard Francis, managing director of BBC radio, says that the BBC would be "read" to forsake the richness of output and the depth of analysis available on Radio 4.

The crucial question was reconciling two conflicting interests: one, the effectiveness of a planned set of programmes as now, taking people into the unexpected and the unfamiliar as well as the familiar; the other, providing an outlet for the BBC's unparalleled resources to get on the air and react in a flexible way.

He rejected an all-news network in place of or alongside Radio 4. "To put it in place of Radio 4 would be sacrilegious, to put it alongside Radio 4 would be to compete for resources and audience and it could leave Radio 4 as a splintered being."

Mr Francis says that as long as *The Archers* or any other popular strand is considered a viable element in Radio 4 it would remain there. But if a Radio 3 programme committee sought a popular daily drama serial, Radio 4 had no exclusive claim on that sort of drama.

David Wade, *Times* radio critic, writes: But for a timely leak and a public outcry, certain decisions might have been made for the future of radio with no public discussion.

One motive for change must be the attempt to build up audiences. Strengthening channel identity, might passage an attempt to make each less diverse.

Has anyone thought out in detail the content of a national service, the projected Radio 5, intended to sustain a mass of varied local ones. The publication of the BBC document casts a long and doubtful shadow forward.

## Telephone tapping likely to breach convention

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A claim by a Surrey antiquities dealer that police in Britain violated the European Convention on Human Rights when they tapped his telephone is expected to be upheld by the European Commission of Human Rights after a lengthy investigation.

The commission, which declared in July 1981 that there was a prima facie case to be examined, is now drawing up its report after failing to negotiate a "friendly settlement" between the Government and Mr James Malone, the antiquities dealer, of Dorking.

It is expected to find a breach of the convention by the Government and then to refer its findings to the European Court of Human Rights where the case will be examined by seven judges.

Mr Malone unsuccessfully tried to sue the Metropolitan Police in the High Court in 1979 for tapping his telephone. Sir Robert Megarry, the Vice-Chancellor, held that the police had not broken the law.

Mr Malone maintains that from about 1971 he was kept

under police surveillance, his correspondence intercepted and his telephone tapped. In 1977 he was charged with offences concerning dishonest handling of stolen goods and after two trials he was acquitted in 1979.

The prosecution admitted during his first trial that one telephone conversation had been tapped.

Mr Malone alleges a breach of articles 8 and 13 of the European Convention, which deals with an individual's right to privacy in his family, home and correspondence.

Sir Robert ruled that English courts had no power to give effect to the protections laid down in the European Convention, ratified by the United Kingdom in 1951, but said that the Government was obliged to secure those rights and freedoms for its citizens.

Although the convention does not outlaw telephone tapping, Mr Malone's lawyer, Mr Colin Ross-Munro, QC, argued that controls were purely administrative and that there were no adequate safeguards from about 1971 he was kept



Left handed Mr Edward Dignum, aged 69, on Latchmere Road crossing, Battersea. On the other hand, Mrs Doris Eveleigh at Pimlico Road. Below: Mrs Kath Sissons and, right, Mrs Linda Herrington, her successor.

### Lollipop persons up in arms

By Michael Hornsall

Lollipop persons were angry yesterday about the plight of a colleague Mrs Kath Sissons aged 39, a mother of two, forced to give up her post in Hammerside because she insisted on holding her lollipop in her left-hand to keep her right hand free to catch errant children. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents and the Health and Safety Executive, said it does not matter in which hand the lollipop is held.

Mrs Sissons left her job, which she has held for six years without an accident, after officials of Hammerside County Council told her to conform to the Health and Safety at Work Act, 1974, by holding the sign in her right hand. The Home Office and safety organizations said neither that Act nor the Road Traffic Regulation Act, 1974, specifies a lollipop hand. The Metropolitan Police, which controls London's 1,300 lollipop persons, has no preference.

## Custard cloud set off blast

By Tony Samstag

An explosion that sent a wall of flame gusting through a food factory in Banbury, Oxfordshire, injuring nine people, was caused by a cloud of corn starch, one of the basic ingredients in custard powder, the Health and Safety Executive reported yesterday.

The explosion, which happened at the General Foods factory on November 18, 1981, blew out windows and destroyed the roof on all four sides of the building. Debris was found more than 150yds from the explosion and glass fragments were buried almost 4ins deep in a grass verge.

Nine men suffered burns but escaped the scene of the explosion. They were given first-aid treatment at the factory before being taken to hospital. Eight were later treated for burns to hands and face at the special burns unit at Stoke Mandeville Hospital.

No member of the public was at risk, the report notes.

Corn starch, like most finely divided organic materials, can burn fiercely if a cloud of sufficient density is ignited. The plant, failure occurred in the desiccating area of the factory, which employs about 2,000 people in the production, packaging and sale of foods. A control system failed to register a valve malfunction.

As a result, a three-tonne bin of starch, which was already full, continued to be supplied. A cloud of powder was dispersed and ignited by electrical arcing caused by the initial damage to the plant. The report finds the incident of particular interest because the same failure caused both the cloud and the ignition.

The report says that the company has, in accordance with recommendations, since redesigned the custard plant supply system, reviewed safety policy and retrained staff in the dangers of corn starch dust.

Corn starch dust explosion at General Foods Ltd, Banbury, Oxfordshire, 18 November 1981. (Stationery Office, £3).

## Professors make peace in court

By Rupert Morris

The latest episode in the great structuralism controversy was settled yesterday. Having done battle with their pens, in the Cambridge cloisters, and through the press, the two leading protagonists found themselves obliged to settle their differences in the High Court in London.

In the structuralist corner, Professor Colin MacCabe, Professor of English at the University of Strathclyde, was opposed by the empiricist non-structuralist Dr John Harvey, a fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

The peace formula involved Professor MacCabe dropping his slander and libel suit against Dr Harvey in return for an agreed statement in which Dr Harvey "disassociated himself entirely from any imputation concerning Professor MacCabe's competence as a teacher."

The suit had arisen out of remarks attributed to Dr Harvey in *The Times*, *The Sunday Telegraph*, and *The Guardian*, which he subsequently denied. The case might have appeared to the layman as straightforward misquotation. But where structuralism is concerned, nothing is as it seems.

Professor MacCabe was effectively dismissed from Cambridge University in December, 1980 after the appointments committee of the English faculty overruled a recommendation from the faculty board that Dr MacCabe, as he then was, should be offered the post of lecturer.

It was widely believed that the traditionalists in the English faculty had opposed Dr MacCabe's promotion because of his espousal of structuralist ideas. Two members of the appointments committee who had voted in his favour, Professor Frank Kermode and Professor Raymond Williams, were subsequently voted off the committee.

The faculty was in turmoil. Dr MacCabe was supported by Dr Williams, a Marxist at odds with many fundamental tenets of structuralism, while Professor Christopher Ricks, who plays Bob Dylan records in his tutorials, was apparently on the side of the traditionalists.

The most puzzling aspect of the whole affair, however, is the philosophy of structuralism. As applied to English literature, it involves a rejection of traditional literary criticism in favour of a more scientific analysis of the use of language.

## Buskers' rights court move

Two London buskers who have applied for political asylum in Belgium as a protest against alleged police harassment said yesterday that they were considering taking their case to the European Court of Human Rights (Tony Samstag writes).

Mr Michael Kay, who performs as "Bongo Mike" said that he and Mr Jeremy Rich, his partner, had been advised by their Belgian lawyers that their application for asylum could be rejected because there was no precedent. Even if they were accepted, there was a danger that they would become "stateless" during the five-year waiting period for Belgian nationality and so would be unable to travel easily in other European countries.

A suit against Britain in the European court would enable them, in effect, to bring a civil suit against Britain on the grounds that they were prevented from earning a living. It would also provide a wider public forum for their case.

## \$500 award in race bias case

The West Midlands Regional Health Authority is to pay a Malaysian \$500 because he was racially discriminated against by a hospital. (Our Birmingham Correspondent writes).

Mr Yim Choong Chong, aged 32, was rejected by the Sister Dora School of Nursing, Walsall, because, the director of nurse education wrote: "In view of the British labour market it is not my policy to consider anyone who does not hold full United Kingdom citizenship."

## Angler's body recovered

An RAF helicopter yesterday recovered the body of Mr Stephen Cope, aged 55, who was swept away by heavy seas while fishing with a friend near Lynton, north Devon. Both men came from Telford, Shropshire.

Mr Cope's friend was trapped for six-and-a-half hours by the incoming tide before he was able to raise the alarm at 1am yesterday.

## Miner killed

Mr William Sutherland, aged 49, a miner of Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire, died yesterday, from severe head injuries after part of a conveyor belt collapsed on him at Sherwood colliery, Mansfield.

## Driving fees

The Parliament of Sark, the Channel Island where cars are banned, decided yesterday to introduce driving licence fees of £1 a year on horse-drawn carriages and tractors from April.

## Why the IPA has asked ACAS to arbitrate in its dispute with Equity about Channel Four and TV-am.

### How actors are paid on ITV1

Actors who appear in television commercials get paid first of all a 'studio' fee in return for their time and their skills when a commercial is being 'shot'. This fee is freely negotiated subject to a minimum.

Then, after the commercial has been screened, they are paid additional 'repeat' fees dependent upon two factors: the number of times a commercial is repeated; and the size of the potential audience of the ITV1 station on which it appears (eg. repeat fees for London are much more than those for Anglia or Border). These factors are applied to the negotiated 'studio' fee.

The basic Agreement setting these guidelines for ITV1 was originally drawn up in 1955 by the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, representing advertisers and agencies, and Equity, representing actors and actresses. It was last updated in 1981. This Agreement is not in dispute.

### What the dispute is really about

The dispute is not with performers but with their union Equity. Nor is it about 'studio' fees for the new services which for TV-am and Channel Four can be the same as for ITV1. It is over what 'repeat' fees are fair to artists and advertisers for the two new channels.

The average advertisement on Channel Four is seen in about 500,000 homes and it is expected that on TV-am it will on average be seen by rather fewer. By contrast, on ITV1 an average 'spot' is seen in 4 million homes.

The Equity argument is that for these two smaller channels artists should receive the same repeat fees as for an ITV1 audience of four times the size.

This is why advertisers, who are under

severe cost pressures on so many fronts, recognise the justice of the IPA case. There are consequently few commercials on Channel Four.

### What are the consequences of the dispute?

Both TV-am and Channel Four are threatened by the loss in advertising revenue. Equity members are themselves losing opportunities for substantial additional earnings from commercials. Few of those commercials appearing on Channel Four do so on the basis demanded by Equity.

Since March 1982 the IPA has tried extensively in direct negotiation with Equity to explain these facts.

The IPA has made many conciliatory and generous interim offers to Equity because it wishes both Channel Four and TV-am to succeed. All of these offers have been rejected.

### How to solve the dispute

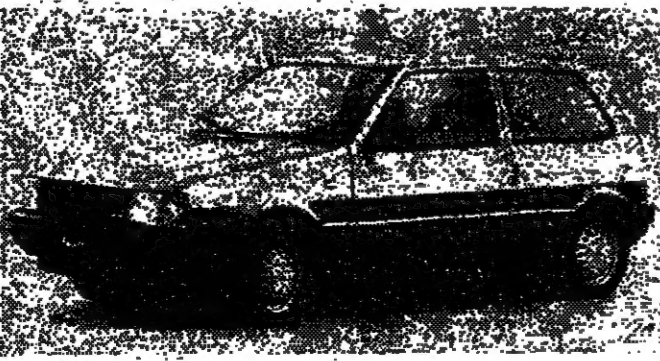
The IPA does not now believe it can be solved by direct negotiation.

We believe the only chance of a fast and fair solution to this problem is to ask ACAS to examine the case and undertake arbitration binding on both sides.

The IPA is willing to be bound by an ACAS decision as to both the most appropriate method of paying TV performers and the scale of payment on Channel Four and TV-am. Will Equity do the same?

ipa

Institute of Practitioners in Advertising.  
44 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QS. Tel: 01-235 7020.



### Fiat pins hopes on Uno

The Uno (above), one of the most significant new cars of recent years, is launched by Fiat today (Clifford Webb writes). The Italian group, which like BL is in the middle of a big recovery programme, hopes that the Uno will do in the 1980s what its predecessor, the Fiat 127, did in the 1970s as Europe's best-selling "supermini".

The Uno derives its name from its classification in the one-litre sector of the market, although it comes in seven versions with three engines (900cc, 1100cc and 1300cc), three and five-door bodies and two standards of equipment.

The project has cost Fiat £437m, although that includes £28m for plant and work where the Rimo (Strada) is assembled. It hopes to build 450,000 a year, so increasing its European market share to 20 per cent.

At a fraction under 12ft long, the Uno is nine inches longer than the Metro. It goes on sale in Britain in about four months. Prices will not be announced until then.



# Six per cent inflation forecast by Howe

## THE ECONOMY

The December figure for inflation was expected to be below 6 per cent, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said when speaking in a debate in the Commons on the economic situation.

The recent fall in the value of sterling would have some effect on inflation, but not as much as many appeared to think, he said. The determination of the Government to bring down inflation was undiminished.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, said that a realistic exchange rate was a pre-condition for economic recovery. A Labour Government would reintroduce exchange controls.

Mr Shore opened the debate by moving "That this House, recognizing that a competitive exchange rate is essential for Britain's recovery, condemns the gross mismanagement by the Government of its economic policies, particularly its exchange rate and interest rate policies, believes that these have greatly contributed to the collapse of Britain's industry and to the massive increase in unemployment; and calls upon the Government, as part of a new strategy to get the country back to work, to reverse the recent increase in interest rates and to reduce Britain's vulnerability to speculation by the immediate repositioning of exchange controls."

He said that while fevered in the money markets, the Chancellor had spent the Christmas recess in trappist silence and there had been no sign of life from the Treasury but for a drip of daily briefing. "Don't blame us, we are only the Government. Blame the Opposition instead."

The Prime Minister had then returned, dispatched the Chancellor to the microphone, and had given a long interview on Sunday on television in which the word "unemployment" had only once passed her lips, when she said that provided wage increases were below the current inflation level, they need not have more unemployment, thus that if living standards were cut, unemployment need not increase.

All over Britain the scourge of unemployment had returned. The Prime Minister had given no hint of recognition of the moral and social outrage involved.

Having refused to acknowledge, let alone the disasters that their policies had inflicted on the British economy and people, the Chancellor and the Prime Minister had doggedly resisted any change in exchange rate, however necessary they had known it to be.

I do not apologize (he said) for concentrating on the exchange rate. A realistic exchange rate is not a silver bullet for all our ills, but it is a precondition for recovery. We all know why. An overvalued exchange rate is a tax on Britain's exports and a subsidy to foreign imports. It is a self-inflicted wound and one we are no longer strong enough to bear.

Was the Chancellor aware that after pushing up the pound by 19 per cent in his first period of office, in the two years since January 1981 it had depreciated by just on 12 per cent? Had he been, in Mrs Thatcher's words last Sunday,

totally irresponsible or simply incompetent?

If the Chancellor still thought the 12 to 13 per cent depreciation of the past two months was harmful, was it his purpose to regain the 13 per cent, and if so, how did he intend to do it? If he believed the exchange rate movement was beneficial, did he not consider that the attacks that the Prime Minister, his colleagues and himself had launched upon the City on this occasion, and the Labour Party, as just as much electoral humbug (Labour cheers).

Was it his intention to maintain his publicly stated stance of leaving the exchange rate to be determined by the market, or did he intend to respond to the next flood by pushing up interest rates yet again?

Since there was no reason to believe that Britain's productivity was rising or would rise faster than that of its competitors, what was his policy for restoring the still substantial loss in Britain's international competitiveness? Was it the bawdy, cruel and sure-fire recipe of attempting to enforce real cuts in wages, salaries and standards of living of his fellow countrymen? The light of experience tells us it was a gross error to abolish all controls on the movement of capital and domestic savings out of Britain. The exodus of capital had been running at the rate of £10,000m a year since 1980. Was the Chancellor not ashamed (he said) that the total capital investment in the manufacturing industry of his own country is less than the flow of British money overseas?

We believe (he said) that the central objective of economic policy is to create wealth and expand output and to reduce unemployment.

These objectives could only be achieved by policies for expanding demand and for achieving competitiveness, together with far-reaching measures to maintain a competitive level to restore the shattered supply side of the British economy.

Labour not only believed that the exchange rate adjustment was inevitable but that the opportunity would be of great benefit to Britain. It was perverse and wrong to try to prop up an uncompetitive rate.

Was Labour's intention that interest rates and exchange rates should serve the interests of British industry and people, and not be determined by theories on the paramount importance of money supply?

Labour would reintroduce exchange control and see to it that savings of the British people were used to strengthen the economy of the country from whose prosperity individuals and the nation as a whole derived. (Labour cheers)

Sir Geoffrey Howe moved an amendment to make the motion read: "That this House notes that Government spending and borrowing are firmly under control and that inflation in the United Kingdom fell more in 1982 than in any other major country; rejects the repositioning of exchange controls, and welcomes the government's determination to maintain policies needed to combat inflation and hence encourage growth and employment on a secure and sustainable basis."

He said that ever since Mr Shore had published Labour's programme for recovery he had sought to

disassociate himself from the natural implications of that proposition. It was clear he was prescribing devaluation of the pound sterling by 30 per cent. If he was serious on that, then there was a serious accompanying question about what he wished to have for wages alongside such a change.

Interest rates stood some 5 per cent lower than at autumn 1981 and undoubtedly lower than they would have been if the Government had not been pursuing a consistent policy of holding down its own spending and borrowing programme, and stood passively lower than if Mr Shore ever had the chance to introduce his foolish policies.

Mr Denis Healey, Deputy Leader of the Opposition (Leeds East, Lab), Real interest rates in relation to inflation are higher than they were in 1981.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said real interest rates were high and had been high in recent times around the world, because of high uncertainty that still persisted in the pace at which the world was making progress against inflation.

Government spending and borrowing were under control and on target and would remain so. Public spending plans for 1983-84 published in the autumn statement showed a reduction in public spending in cost terms and as a proportion of GDP compared with plans for the current year. Spending in the current year was likely to be below the planned figures.

The autumn statement indicated that the PSBR this year was likely to be some half a billion pounds below the red book estimate of £2,000m. Present indications were that reductions on the red book estimate might be rather greater than that. Government deficit as a percentage of GDP was and would continue to be one of the lowest among industrialized countries. Monetary policy was on course.

Fiscal and monetary discipline was bringing results. During the last year inflation had been falling, nowhere faster than in the UK. At the Budget, he suggested Britain should hope that inflation would be down to 9 per cent at the end of 1982. At the time of the autumn statement he spoke of 6½ per cent.

Now it was plain that both those forecasts were on the side of caution because he suspected that the December figure would prove to be below 6 per cent, compared to 10 per cent at the end of 1981.

The recent fall in sterling would have some effect on future inflation levels, but not nearly as much as some appeared to think or the Opposition appeared to hope. The determination of the Government to bring down inflation was undiminished.

Progress had been in recent months faster than forecasts and might, in consequence be rather slower in months ahead. But Britain would continue to experience the benefits of sound financial policies, improving efficiency and more common sense in wages and productivity.

Productivity was up by some 13-14 per cent since the end of 1980 and was rising faster than in partner countries. Unit labour costs were rising by only about 5½ per cent a year, which was a good progress. Exports had held up better than

## Shore: Self-inflicted wound

many people expected and Britain would continue to run a substantial current account surplus under new area in which the autumn statement was proving to be overcautious.

So long as the nation maintained a sensible approach to pay bargaining - and settlements needed to go down still further - it could hope to maintain its share of the world market which would expand again in 1983 after falling in 1982. It took time for all the results of sound policies to come through (Labour laughter).

There was a short cut route identifiable in any country in the world consistent with sound policies for reducing the current tragically high unemployment figures, the Government would have been the first to take it, but experience demonstrates there was not.

It was only by pursuing sound policies that Britain could hope to reverse the apparent trend of unemployment which had lasted so long in Britain and was manifest throughout the industrialized world. It was only by continuing to work towards a more competitive Britain, paying one's own way in the world, and continuing the battle against inflation that there could be a sustainable prospect of higher employment.

The November industrial production figures were disappointing but the autumn statement forecast some fall in the second half of 1982. Mr Shore had the gall to treat the 1983 prospect with still one of the lowest among industrialized countries. Monetary policy was on course.

There had been uncertainty about world oil prices and the possible future policies of Opec, and such a doubt about its resolve to treat the world as a whole with a regime of fixed exchange rates, but a return to such a regime was impractical.

Everyone wanted to see a return to greater currency stability and that was an agreed objective, but the way to such stability was to work towards a lower and more stable rate of inflation. There was no substitute for that.

The disturbance in markets around the turn of the year did owe something to fears, however unjustified, that the Opposition might conceivably be able to put their inflationary policies into effect.

The Government had shown there was no question of any lack of resolve. There could now be no doubt about its resolve to maintain economic and monetary policies consistent with effective policies against inflation and with maintenance of sound money. There was no reason for a further rise in interest rates. If the exchange rate fell further, it could be only temporary, and those tempted to speculate on that could come to regret their action.

The underlying inflation rate prospect was still good. It had been suggested that a depreciation of the kind which had taken place might, if

## Howe: Policies take time

it persisted, add two or three per cent to the retail price index after a year or 18 months. But this was much too pessimistic a view.

A fall in the exchange rate would only have a lasting effect on inflation if it resulted from unsound money. It would be the case if the policies of Mr Shore were put into practice. Policies for sound money would ensure no lasting effect. Some would provide the means for export markets made it likely that exporters to Britain would try to maintain the sterling price of their products by reducing profit margins.

The Opposition (he said) if wrong to suggest that the recent change in the exchange rate heralds a certain reversal of progress against inflation, it was not wrong to suggest that the gains in competitiveness were not dissipated and there was continuing moderation in pay settlements, the progress already made would be maintained.

How could Mr Shore ensure that, if he ensured the devaluation he wished, the competitive advantages he might follow were not destroyed? Mr Shore professed to be a moderate, but he was not. He was a reckless programme of extravagance.

He did not know how, consistently with all the natural economic consequences of Labour's proposals, Mr Shore had the gall to treat the interest rates. Mr Shore's was a reckless programme of extravagance.

There could be no question of exchange controls being re-introduced. The Opposition should realize such controls were not the answer. None of the easy answers put forward by the Opposition, such as a spending spree with borrowed money, would provide the means, and the good sense of the British people would see through such ideas.

**Helping press to tap their news**

The Water Bill which alters the constitution and procedure of water authorities and increases water charges, was given the go-ahead by the House of Commons on Wednesday morning.

An Opposition new clause designed to protect the right of access to the press to meetings of water authorities was rejected during the report stages of the Water Bill. 273 votes to 221. Government majority, 52.

**Parliament today**

Commons (2.30): Questions: Agriculture, Prime Minister. Motions on rate support grant orders for England, Lords (3.45): Data Protection Bill, second reading. Debate on energy costs.

# Privileges committee to study Livingstone's words

## PRIVILEGE

By 203 votes to 162, majority 41, the Commons decided to refer to its Committee of Privileges words spoken by Mr Ken Livingstone, Leader of the Greater London Council and Mr John McDonnell, chairman of its Finance and General Purposes Committee, indicating "an intention to restrict the provision of new services in the constituencies of any London MP who failed to support the provisions of a forthcoming Greater London Council Money Bill."

Before it was debated the Speaker (Mr George Thomas) read a letter he had received from Mr Livingstone. It said: "Dear Mr Speaker, I understand from the media that some members of Parliament have raised an issue of privilege. I am enclosing a copy of the minutes of the GLC's policy committee, which met on January 12, 1983 and decided (Agenda item 11.7) capital allocation 1983-84, 'that lists a prepared of projects which are at risk in each constituency and that these be provided to MPs who would be asked if they were willing to support increased capital allocation for the GLC. It would also be made clear that decisions on which projects would proceed would not be based on how MPs voted but on the needs of London and Shoreditch, SDP."

It was debated the Speaker (Mr George Thomas) read a letter he had received from Mr Livingstone. It said: "Dear Mr Speaker, I understand from the media that some members of Parliament have raised an issue of privilege. I am enclosing a copy of the minutes of the GLC's policy committee, which met on January 12, 1983 and decided (Agenda item 11.7) capital allocation 1983-84, 'that lists a prepared of projects which are at risk in each constituency and that these be provided to MPs who would be asked if they were willing to support increased capital allocation for the GLC. It would also be made clear that decisions on which projects would proceed would not be based on how MPs voted but on the needs of London and Shoreditch, SDP."

You may also have seen an unusually accurate article in the *Evening Standard* which says: "Mr Livingstone now claims that people got the wrong idea over remarks made by councillors. He said: 'Of course the GLC will continue to allocate resources on the basis of need to do otherwise would be to penalize the working people of London.'"

I hope this letter will resolve an otherwise confused situation. I also hope that you will not mind my having given copies of this letter to the media as I am sure you will understand that there has been considerable media interest in our response to the issue raised in the House this afternoon.

Yours sincerely, Ken Livingstone.

Mr Ronald Brown moving that the matter be referred to the committee said he had acted because it was the interest of Parliament. It was not right and proper that anybody should put pressure on an MP that, unless the took a certain course of action, something would happen to him.

They are not in a position (he continued) to offer any MP money to vote in favour of something. Both bribery and blackmail would be wrong to put pressure on an MP. I felt that if the committee could look at this case and examine it one would feel, at any rate, that we could safeguard MPs from pressure.

Mr Livingstone's letter had spoken about projects being based not on how MPs voted but "on the needs of London."

He could (Mr Brown continued)

the comment of Mr John McDonnell: "Support us and we will implement this in your area, and your refusal to support our programme will mean this will not go ahead."

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# Statement on Serpell tomorrow

## TRANSPORT

Full details of the Serpell report on British Rail finance and all supporting documents will be published tomorrow (Thursday) Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said in a statement in the Commons. He added that he hoped to make a statement to the House.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lynton, C) asked: Would he not agree that for the British Rail board to discuss and apparently reject the contents of a report not yet seen is thoroughly unsatisfactory. The Secretary of State has told us that speculation has been wild and deplorable. The reason for that is because we have not seen the report and have had to rely on rumour. Can we look forward in future to changes in procedure so that Mr Howell: I wholly agree that the wild speculation has been deplorable.

able, very selective and grossly distorted in many cases. As soon as the manuscript of the report was received by me, I informed the House and authorized publication, together with a mass of supporting documents.

Publication had not been possible before, given the enormous number of documents. A manuscript copy of the report was sent to the chairman of the British Rail Board on a confidential basis as soon as I received it. I thought that right because it concerned British Rail and its management. The only manuscript copy of the report sent outside the Government.

Mr Ronald Lewis (Carlisle, Lab): Is he aware of the wide opposition by all sections of the community to the contents of the Serpell report so far leaked and especially reports of the wholesale and almost complete closure of British Rail?

Will he confirm that the Beeching style cuts in British Rail would be a disaster? Would he give a clear undertaking that he will loyally uphold the decisions taken by his predecessor in this matter?

Mr Howell: Speculation has been wholly and grossly distorted. I ask him to wait the report and documents and for my statement, and not make the mistake of some MPs who have rushed in to condemn a report before they could

possibly have studied carefully the substantial matters involved.

Mr Colin Shepherd (Hereford, C) said he was disappointed at the publication of the report had been handled in that it would appear leakage of it would have come from the railways side.

Mr Howell: I have expressed my strong feelings on the speculation. I have heard it described as astute by some, but it is highly counter-productive and damaging for the future of the railways.

Mr Albert Booth, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Barnow, Lab): What useful purpose has been served by delaying the publication of the Serpell report until tomorrow?

He has said a number of reports have been inaccurate or misleading, would he say whether those who reported that one of the options was for a 40 per cent increase in commuter fares were inaccurate and whether those who reported an option for substantial cuts in the network were reporting inaccurately?

If so, would he give a clear assurance the Government has no intention of proceeding on proposals along those lines?

Mr Howell: There has been no delay in publication of the report. As for the inaccuracies of which he has repeated one or two, to go on record

condemning a report before they can conceivably be time to study it, seems to be verging on the silly.

# Motorway cones not used unnecessarily

Motorway repairs take no longer in Britain than in other countries and cones are never put on roads unnecessarily, Mrs Lynne Chaler, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said.

Mr David Knox (Leek, C) who asked whether the Secretary of State was satisfied with the speed with which motorway repairs were undertaken.

Mrs Chaler replied: In general, yes, but we are always trying to do better.

Mr Knox: Why do so much of British motorways seem to be under repair and why do they take so much longer than in other countries?

Mrs Chaler: I can assure him we do not take longer than other countries to effect repairs. We are victims of our own success as 20 year-old, and more, roadways have taken even more traffic than that for which they were planned.

We have to make the best use of our rolling programme, which is running at about 70 miles a year, and the sooner we finish repairs, the sooner the road will be open to traffic.

Mr Robert Atkins (Preston, North, C) Why are miles of the M1 and M6 closed off when there appears to be no work actually occurring there at all, and what is the going to do about it?

Mrs Chaler replied that cones, which were required for a number of different reasons including protection from serious accidents, were never put on motorways unnecessarily.

● The Department of Transport is looking at design life criteria in constructing future motorways, Mrs Chaler, Under Secretary said, when asked by Mr Ray Mawby (Touces, C) whether any consideration was being given to the use of "monitors" for the high cost of disruptive repairs.

Mrs Chaler: We have in this current year got down the delays due to repairs on the motorways. Our current practice is to adopt a design life of 20 years on concrete roads, and 40 years on concrete roads. We are looking at the design-life criteria; it was felt it was high time they should be reviewed.

The fear now is that the M25 will accentuate that.

It has also been known that over the decade to 1981, motorway costs remained stable in relation to retail prices, while both average earnings and public transport costs rose. Travel to work by private car is becoming more attractive, and the M25 should enhance this attraction. British Rail will be one of the sufferers.

The M25 will offer time savings of between 30 and 60 per cent (25-35 minutes) between the A1 and M2 in the peak, and 20 to 30 per cent in the off-peak. Increased traffic is expected on radial routes outside the M25, the largest on the M1 (66,000 vehicles a day in 1981 to 100,000 by 1996). But inside, traffic is expected to peak at 120,000 a day on part of the M25, such as the North Circular (down 7-13 per cent) and the A1 (down 10-15 per cent).

In London as a whole, traffic should be reduced by two million vehicle-miles a day or 3 to 5 per cent of total movement, and a substantially higher proportion of heavy goods.

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## Tensions in Central America

## US to hold manoeuvres in Honduras next month

From Our Correspondent Washington

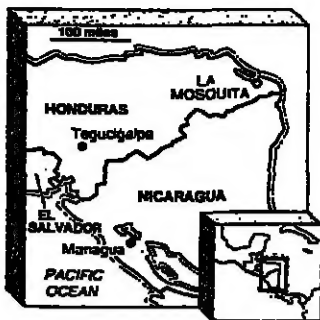
The United States and Honduras will hold a large-scale joint military exercise in Honduras next month designed to improve the Central American country's defences, the Pentagon announced yesterday.

The six-day manoeuvres, in which about 1,600 American and 4,000 Honduran troops will take part, will begin on February 1 in a sensitive area of eastern Honduras, near the border with Nicaragua.

The troops are under strict orders to stay at least 10 miles from the border area. No US ground combat troops will be directly involved. About 900 US support personnel will be on Honduras soil.

The Reagan Administration has denied Nicaragua charges that the US is supporting cover operations against the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua, which Washington has alleged is a subversive threat to Honduras.

The US Government has also accused the Sandinist regime of Nicaragua, which is backed by Cuba and the Soviet Union, of aiding the left-wing guerrillas in



El Salvador, a friendly neighbour of Honduras.

Honduras, which is also fighting a left-wing guerrilla insurgency, has invited Nicaragua to send a military representative to observe the exercise in a move evidently designed to allay any fears that the manoeuvres are a covert operation against the Sandinist regime.

Code-named "Ahuas Tara" ("Big Pine" in the Miskito Indian language), the exercise is aimed at teaching mobility, forward air control and communications assistance to Honduran forces.

Last year about 80 American

troops joined 1,000 Honduran forces in a two-week command, control and transport exercise.

The Pentagon also announced that about 6,000 troops would join members of the Panamanian national guard for joint exercises along the Panama Canal between February 11 and 17.

The Panamanian exercises are in keeping with provisions of the Panama Canal Treaties. These give the US the main responsibility for the canal's defence until it is handed over to Panama at the end of the century.

● **TEGUIGALPA:** Honduras said that observers from Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama had been invited to the exercise (Reuters reports).

● **MANAGUA:** Eighteen Nicaraguan soldiers and 24 right-wing guerrillas were killed in clashes near the Honduran border in the last week, the Defence Ministry said.

It said the guerrillas came from Honduran territory and the clashes occurred in the Nicaraguan provinces of Jinotega and Zelaya.

## The many faces of El Salvador

San Salvador (NYT) - Mr Stephen Solarz, a Democratic Congressman from New York, sat in a cell at the Mariona prison and asked five of the political prisoners there to describe the torture inflicted upon them.

Señor Antonio Carras, a secondary school teacher who said he was not sure why he was in prison, said he had received chemical burns, and pulled off his shirt to show a three-inch scar that began in the middle of his chest and made a rutted path across his back.

Mr Solarz visited San Salvador this month, with several other members of Congress, to find out what is happening in this land that received \$279m (£174m) in military and economic assistance from the United States last year.

The Reagan Administration must certify this month that El Salvador is making progress in human rights and economic and political improvements for the military part of the aid to continue. By the end of the month, some 16 delegations,

including congressmen, doctors, lawyers and academics, will visit the capital.

After three days of being shuttled around in armoured vehicles to talk with business and political leaders, as well as prisoners and farmers, Mr Solarz said: "It is very hard to grasp what the reality of this place is. El Salvador is like a Kabuki play - all of the actors are wearing masks. When you talk to some of the heads of the security forces that have been responsible for killing civilians they sound like leaders of Amnesty International."

By the end of his visit Mr Solarz still believed, as he had when he arrived, that the war would end only through negotiations. But he also had begun to understand that such a clear-cut proposal has its problems in a country as complicated as El Salvador.

"I hadn't fully appreciated how power in El Salvador is fragmented," he said. The Government presides very tenuously over the country. The right here holds power that is

disproportionate to their numbers."

In his 72 hours in San Salvador, Mr Solarz asked those he met whether they thought it a good idea for the United States to refuse military aid unless the Salvadoran Government ends the killing of civilians and agrees to unconditional talks with the leftist opposition.

"We believe that any aid should be conditioned," Señor Jorge Canache, the president of a local union, said.

● **Base attacked:** About 500 left-wing guerrillas attacked a military base in the central Salvadoran province of San Vicente on Tuesday with mortars and automatic weapons.

● **Washington:** Senator Rubeen Zamora, a Salvadoran rebel leader, disputing an expected State Department announcement tomorrow that the human rights situation in El Salvador was improving, said that the Administration was lying and "most members of Congress know it". (AP reports).

## Pravda gibe at 'nuclear truncheon'

Moscow (Reuters) - Pravda made a fierce attack on the United States yesterday alleging that right-wing politicians intended to use nuclear weapons to dictate their will in both Eastern and Western Europe. It also denounced Washington over its attitude towards détente and its stance in nuclear arms talks in Geneva.

The newspaper said that hawks across the Atlantic intended to wield "a big nuclear truncheon" so that, threatening to swing it at any moment, they can attempt to dictate their will both in Eastern and Western Europe.

Western diplomats said the attack was clearly intended to bolster the anti-nuclear movement in Europe, and that by linking its own fate with that of West European countries the Kremlin hoped to isolate the United States from its NATO allies.

Pravda published two separate articles, both of which also appeared to indicate that the Kremlin was stepping up its efforts to put pressure on Western governments to accept a Soviet proposal to include British and French nuclear weapons in United States-Soviet arms negotiations.

The party organ added that Washington had rejected détente and was now trying to impose its views on its NATO allies. "Official Washington is out to mobilize its allies so as to destroy by joint efforts the material foundation of the policy of détente," it said.

The newspaper said that one United States aim was to cut down on trade and economic cooperation between the nations of Europe. "The intention is to undermine détente where it has struck the deepest roots and achieved most signal successes."

"They intend turning the cradle of détente, including military détente, which originated on the European continent, into a nuclear missile powder keg and firing ground."

● **BONN:** Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, ended his visit to West Germany yesterday with a further round of talks with political leaders before flying directly to East Berlin to start another official visit (Michael Binyon writes).

In the morning he met Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic leader, and discussed with him the issue that has dominated his three-day visit here - disarmament and the Geneva medium-range missile talks.

He also held another round of talks with Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister.

Foxy Gromyko, page 10

## Ex-minister accused of role in deporting Jews

From Diana Geddes, Paris

M Maurice Papon, aged 72, a former minister under President Giscard d'Estaing and former chief of police in Paris, was charged yesterday with "crimes against humanity" for his alleged involvement 40 years ago in the arrest and deportation of 1,690 French Jews to extermination camps in Germany.

The allegations date back to May 1981, just before the presidential election, when Le Canard Enchaîné, the French satirical weekly, published documents, allegedly signed by M Papon as secretary-general at the Gironde Prefecture between 1942 and 1944, in which he asked the local police to provide him with the officers required to deport Jews from a camp near Bordeaux.

M Papon is also accused of having asked Vichy Govern-

ment police officials in August 1942, if he should carry out German instructions to deport Jewish children living with French families in Bordeaux, whose parents had already been sent to Germany, and having received an affirmative answer of having done nothing to help save the children from their subsequent deportation to Auschwitz.

Shocked by the Canard Enchaîné's accusation that he had played a part in carrying out the anti-semitic policies of the occupying Nazi forces and the Vichy Government, M Papon, who was Budget Minister between 1978 and 1981, said that his accusers were acting from political motivation.

He had never sought to hide his actions during the occupation, he said, having been advised to remain in his post by the Resistance leaders. "During the whole of this period my behaviour was always in accordance with that of a member of the anti-German resistance," he insisted.

He called for the establishment of an "honorary jury" consisting of former members of the Resistance, to give their "verdict" on the affair. A lengthy inquiry, the "jury" decided that M Papon had "carried out acts that were seemingly contrary to the jury's conception of what would have been honourable", and suggested that he should have resigned from his post in July, 1942.



M Papon: Denies the charges.

## Beagle Channel incident upsets Brazil

From Patrick Knight São Paulo

The Brazilian Government has asked Argentina for an explanation of an incident involving a vessel of Brazil's first expedition to the Antarctic, the Barão de Teffé, which was intercepted on Tuesday by an Argentine patrol boat as it tried to enter the disputed Beagle Channel.

The Argentines attempted to put a pilot on board the Barão de Teffé as it was on its way to the Chilean port of Punta Arenas, to take on provisions and refuel before returning to Antarctic waters. The Barão de Teffé turned back, rather than take the pilot and took a longer route to Punta Arenas.

The Brazilians say that naval vessels do not need permits, and in any case sovereignty over the disputed area still has to be decided. The Beagle dispute is now under the jurisdiction of the Vatican after Argentina refused to accept the British crown judgment in Chile's favour several years ago.

By Tony Samstag

A jubilant Dr David Bellamy, the British botanist and television personality, spent his fifteenth birthday on Tuesday in a Tasmanian jail. It had all gone according to plan: he had been arrested on Monday with 30 other protesters in a remote forest wilderness and detained after refusing to undertake not to repeat his offence.

Dr Bellamy's arrest was only the most celebrated in a series of confrontations that has seen hundreds of environmentalists rounded up by the police and charged with trespassing on land controlled by the Tasmanian Hydro-Electric Commission.

The protesters are attempting, at several sites, to prevent the commission from building dams on the Franklin and Gordon rivers in a speculative project that would produce 180 megawatts of electricity for which there is as yet no market. The dams would flood about 16 per cent of a region known as

## The Polish economic crisis

## Nuggets of success amid deep gloom

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Like prospectors panning for gold, Polish ministers have proudly presented small nuggets of success in an otherwise bleak economic terrain.

Coal production in 1982 - once the measuring stick of the economy - has increased by almost 26 million tonnes to reach 190 million tonnes, and coal exports to the West have almost doubled.

Sugar production from the 1982 beet crop is heading for a record, raising hopes that some can be exported and Poland has just recorded its first trade surplus - \$400m (about £250m) - for many years.

That is the end of the good news. The rest of the story has been presented in particularly grim terms by Mr Stanislaw Nieckarz, the Finance Minister.

Mr Nieckarz made clear that Poland will be able to repay only \$2,000m to Western creditors and that its trade surplus was more due to a 23 per cent drop in imports - largely because of the block in Western credits - than any export-led recovery.

He said revenues from exports to the West were expected to reach \$3,600m this year which was "not enough to secure basic imports and pay the debts".

Mr Nieckarz said that of Poland's total output, only 12 per cent was going towards export and this included exports not earning dollars. Two principal imports, oil and grain, posed problems. Poland imports much of its oil from the Soviet Union and prices will increase this year though they would still remain under the Opec level.

The state bought only 2.7 million tonnes of grain from the country's mainly private farmers last year, so Poland would have to import more for domestic consumption and for fodder. Talks were under way with two suppliers, Austria and France, and Warsaw was waiting for a response from Canada to renew a three-year agreement.

Because of the general Western reluctance to grant Poland credits, the Government had to pay cash for grain from the West in the first quarter of this year and was negotiating cash

deals with Hungary, Romania and the Soviet Union.

The tone of these ministerial utterances is to lower the expectations of the Polish people, to damp down any hopes of wage increases or Solidarity-type concessions.

Some prices will go up in the first half of the year, but food prices will stay stable at least until the summer. Rationing of food and other goods will remain to stop panic buying.

Apart from debts and imports from the West, Poland's main concerns remain those of supplying enough food for the population, controlling inflation (that is, too many zlotys chasing too few goods) and the related problem of labour productivity (workers are not increasing production sufficiently because money has lost its value as an incentive).

These factors must have weighed heavily on the minds of the Western banking delegation which recently held a round of talks in Warsaw to discuss the rescheduling prospects for Poland's commercial debts to the West.

Total capital and interest

repayments due in 1983 are estimated to be between \$8,000m and \$10,000m and the total debt to Western banks and governments is, according to Mr Nieckarz, about \$25,000m.

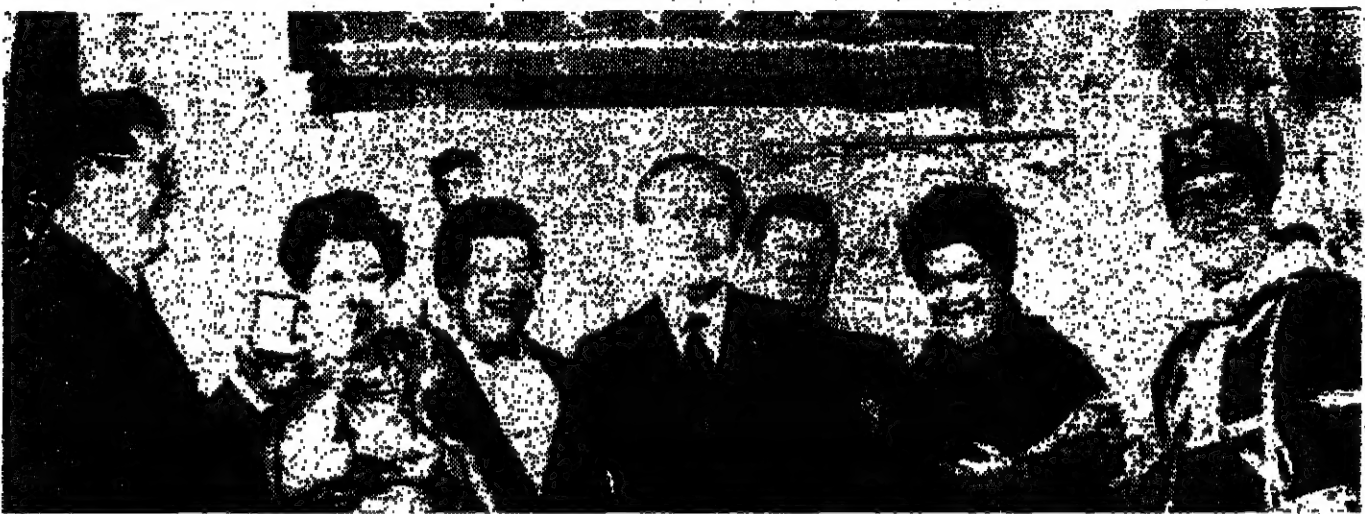
Other vital statistics include: ● An overall decline of 2 per cent in 1982 compared with 1981 in industrial production, despite some improvement in the autumn. Production is still 16 per cent below 1979 levels.

● Incomes increased last year by 62 per cent, largely to compensate for radical price increases. This increase was not matched by an increase in goods on the shelves. Hence the drastic drop in the spending power of the zloty.

● Sales of potatoes, an important staple to the state, fell in 1982 by 96.8 per cent to 2.3 million tonnes. Fodder production also fell.

● The number of those employed in the state sector of the economy fell last year by 378,000.

● Labour productivity was up 4 per cent on 1981; but 10 per cent down on 1979.



Medals returned: The children of the legendary American Olympic athlete, Jim Thorpe, receiving the medals won by their father in 1912 and taken from him because he had played semi-professional baseball. They were returned at a ceremony in Los Angeles by Señor Juan Antonio Samaranch (centre), president of the International Olympic Committee.

## Beatings 'ordered by Eitan'

Tel Aviv (Reuters) - General Rafael Eitan, the Israeli Army chief of staff, ordered soldiers to harass the Palestinian population on the occupied West Bank and use strong-arm tactics to crush violent unrest there last spring, according to documents presented to a court martial yesterday.

Seven soldiers, including the former deputy military governor of Hebron, are on trial accused of brutally mistreating local residents. The documents were presented by a defence lawyer, Mr Yehuda Ressler. He said they contained a record of two discussions held by General Eitan and his senior officers on how to stamp out an unprecedented spate of anti-Israeli demonstrations last March and April.

The violence erupted after the Israelis dismissed several West Bank mayors in a crackdown on supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Captain Akiva Saranovitch, operations officer in Hebron at the time of the unrest, testified that the documents were circulated among Israeli officers and represented a clear policy statement on how to behave towards local residents.

"The documents contain the phrases 'harass the population' and 'enforce tough punishment', the lawyer said. The rest of their contents were not made public.

The court also heard evidence from Major Baruch Nagar, who was convicted last April of assaulting a Palestinian. He received a two-month suspended sentence, but was allowed to remain in his post. Yesterday he described how soldiers beat up Palestinian detainees from the Hebron Islamic college last March. He said he intervened to stop the beatings.

The trial continues.

## Syrian 'right' to new missiles

Damascus (Reuters) - Syria made its first official comment yesterday on reports that it had acquired long-range Soviet anti-aircraft missiles, declaring that it was the natural right of a state under threat to possess defensive weapons.

The comment, broadcast by the state-run Damascus radio did not say whether Syria had taken delivery of SA5 missiles from the Soviet Union.

The missiles have a range of 190 miles and from Syria would be able to hit aircraft over much of Israel. American officials announced earlier this week that SA5s were being deployed at two sites in Syria and would have most Israeli air space in their range.

● **The Soviet Union** rejected United States complaints about the deployment of SA5 missiles in Syria (Reuters reports).

Responding to comments by the State Department spokesman, Izvestia said Washington wanted only to ensure that Israel had complete military supremacy in the region.

● **JERUSALEM:** On the eve of the second of substantive negotiations between Israel and Lebanon, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, said yesterday that Israel would be insisting that its soldiers run three, new early-warning stations in southern Lebanon as part of any troop withdrawal agreement (Christopher Walker writes).

The minister's statement followed reports that Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's chief Middle East envoy, had earlier this week presented a compromise proposal thought acceptable to the Lebanese that the stations be manned by Americans.

In an interview with Israel radio, Mr Shamir said that Israel was pressing for full cooperation between the Israeli and Lebanese Armies in manning the stations, which were part of the new security arrangements Israel was seeking as an integral part of any final agreement at the talks.

The minister said that Israel had not put forward the idea of

manning the stations in order to withdraw it. He could see no reason for Lebanese objections based on claims of Lebanese sovereignty since the arrangement was designed to be temporary, and the subject to negotiation and the ability of the Lebanese Government to exercise full control over its territory.

● **NEW YORK:** The United Nations Security Council has renewed for another six months the mandate of the peace-keeping forces (Unifil) stationed in southern Lebanon, although they are merely in a token island of Lebanese sovereignty surrounded and controlled by the Israeli occupying army (Zoriana Pysarski writes).

But if the Lebanese Government has its way Unifil will be given a new lease of life and become an important part of efforts aimed at the restoration of self-rule to a state, which is now at the mercy of the Israeli and Syrian armies and remaining PLO guerrilla forces.

## Mrs Bhutto derides Zia reforms

Begum Nusrat Bhutto, the widow of the late Prime Minister of Pakistan, has derided the latest political plans by President Zia ul-Haq as a "phased transformation from military government to a civilian oligarchy".

Interviewed in the latest issue of Democratic Pakistan published in London yesterday, Mrs Bhutto said that the main tenets of President Zia's scheme were to create "rubber stamp national and provincial assemblies with the military selecting the candidates, amending the 1973 constitution or drafting a new one, one would legitimize Zia's takeover in 1977 and give a political role to the army".

## House arrest threat to Smith during debate

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

The Zimbabwe Parliament adjourned in uproar last night after an acrimonious debate on a Government motion to extend the state of emergency for the seventh time since independence.

During the three-hour debate, which was marked by personal exchanges between black and white MPs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the Minister of Home Affairs, threatened to have Mr Ian Smith placed under house arrest.

The debate started in a highly-charged atmosphere amid renewed dissident violence which has claimed more

than 120 lives in the last 11 months.

Dr Ushewokunze, introducing the motion, said the sweeping powers to detain without trial were needed to give the security forces "sufficient control" in tracking down dissidents, mostly regrads of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front party.

The debate heated up when Mr Smith, the Republican Front leader, said the Government was falling into the trap of thinking it could use military muscle to solve a political problem. Mr Nkomo's dismissal from the Cabinet last year.



## Marchais sues over rape report

Paris - M Georges Marchais, Secretary General of the French Communist Party, (above) is suing for libel a right-wing police federation which accused his 13-year-old son, Olivier, of taking part in a gang rape of two girls last November. He wants Fr200,000 (nearly £20,000) damages (Diana Geddes writes).

A report of the alleged rape "involving the son of a well-known Communist official" appeared in the weekly paper L'Espresso on December 11, it was said in court. Readers ringing a telephone number at the end of the article were told that M Marchais' son was one of the gang. The number was that of the head of the accused police body.

## Eight satellites on one rocket

Moscow (AFP) - The Soviet Union, using a single rocket, successfully launched eight more earth satellites in the Cosmos series Nos 1,429 to 1,436. Orbiting at between 950 and 900 miles, they are carrying scientific equipment for space studies.

The core of the nuclear reactor on Cosmos 1,402 and other remnants of that fragmented satellite will re-enter the atmosphere in mid-February with acceptable radioactivity, if any, it has been announced here.

## Anti-runway man sentenced

Frankfurt (Reuters) - Alexander Schubart, a leading opponent of Frankfurt's third airport, was given a suspended two-year jail sentence for trying to put the West German Government under duress through his call for demonstrations against its construction.

His lawyers promised to appeal against the verdict and his supporters called for mass demonstrations last night in the city centre.

## Caution for Medvedev

Moscow - Dr Roy Medvedev, soviet historian, told Western reporters in his Moscow flat yesterday that he had been summoned to the Moscow procurator's office and warned to cease anti-government activities or face arrest.

In his view, the warning to him was part of a new crackdown on dissent. He had been shown a document which described his writing as hostile lampoons slandering the Soviet Government and contrary to the interests of the state and social system.

## Nosebleed holds up heart man

New York - Doctors reported an immediate improvement in the condition of Mr Barney Clark, the first recipient of a permanent artificial heart, after a minor operation on Tuesday to stop a "gushing" nosebleed. His release from hospital has been delayed, however.

"There is no question that this is going to delay his recovery," a spokesman for Houston Medical Centre in Salt Lake City said.

## Topless slip-up

Washington (AP) - The US Air Force has disciplined several officers, some of them fighter pilots now on staff duty, for hiring a topless dancer to perform at a pre-Christmas party in the Pentagon basement. This was a violation of Air Force policy barring "practices that are not in good taste" a spokesman said.

## Whale rescue

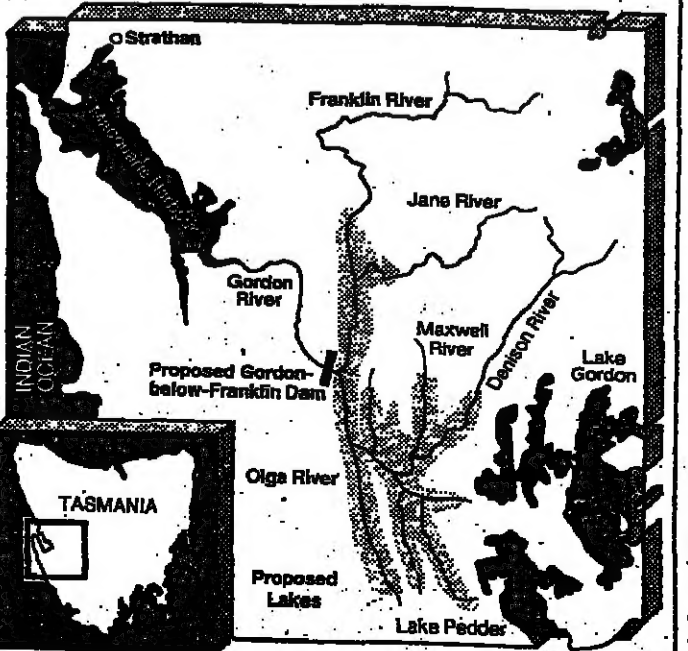
Melbourne (Reuters) - People tried to drag the survivors of a herd of 90 whales stranded on a beach 1800 miles east of here back into the sea. Other rescuers doused them with buckets of water but half the herd were dead.

## Lockheed killer

Norristown (Reuters) - Roger Buchi, aged 25, a vagrant, was convicted of murdering Mr Courtland Gross, former Lockheed Aircraft Corporation chairman, his wife and their housekeeper at their estate in Philadelphia on July 15.

## Hungary dry

Budapest (AFP) - Only soft drinks will be served from now on at Hungarian official functions, Mr Istvan Hapety, Finance Minister has decided. In other economy measures no more than one official reception will be held for visiting foreign dignitaries, and gifts to foreigners must not exceed 500 forints (about £10).



## Tasmanian dam, 2: The heritage

## Where devils and tigers may no longer roam

the south-west wilderness, more than 6,000 square miles of temperate rain-forest and associated transitional habitats, defined by scientists as the largest such wilderness area in Australia and among the three largest in the world.

The region was last month designated a World Heritage site by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris, reinforcing the view of the Tasmanian National Parks and Wildlife Service, in a paper delivered to the World National Parks Congress in Bali last October, that "this wilderness area is now at a turning point. Further resource development and compromise land-use decisions will completely destroy its nature conservation value."

Of 165 plant species endemic to Tasmania found in the south-west, 29 occur only in the south-west, and some are rare and endangered. Two of 21 species of mammals recorded there are considered rare and en-

dangered; it is one of the last habitats for the Tasmanian devil, which is extinct on the mainland, and may be one of the very few possible strongholds for the Tasmanian tiger.

The orange-bellied parrot, one of the rarest in the world, breeds only in the south-west; the native ground parrot is also endangered.

A recent study of a small sector of the wilderness area found more than 1,000 terrestrial invertebrate species new to science.

Scientists (a growth industry in recent years) will also mourn the loss of some of the most spectacular mountain and river scenery in the world. "With the second highest rainfall in Australia (up to 3,600mm annual average) the south-west has some impressive river systems", the Bali conference was told. "The larger rivers have cut across mountain ranges creating awesome gorges, particularly in the Franklin-Gordon wild rivers region."



## Two hurdles to clear before accord on fish

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Two big hurdles have to be cleared before a common fisheries policy for the EEC can be agreed after Tuesday's successful talks in Bonn between Denmark and the West German presidency of the Community.

One is that the Danish Parliament, which has so far been opposed to the proposals which have already been approved by the nine other member states, must agree the terms.

This would appear to be the easiest hurdle to clear, as Mr. Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish Foreign Minister, appears to have already obtained support from the Danish political parties for the package.

More difficult is to ensure that every other member state is satisfied with the "clarifications" given to Denmark by Britain, which is the main country involved, has yet to be told what these are. In consequence it is impossible to say at this stage whether they coincide with the British understanding of the CFP terms agreed so far.

Mr Peter Walker, the British minister for fisheries, made it clear in Brussels this week that the CFP package as it stood was not negotiable. Any "clarifications" to it would have to be on subjects not specifically covered in the proposals, or else would have to be totally in line with British interpretations of the terms.

Denmark is expected to be seeking longer-term guarantees about mackerel catches of about

22,000 tonnes, said Britain will be very wary about approving any "clarifications" which might allow Denmark to believe it had the right to any fish in the future which it had not been allowed to catch in the past.

A vital factor in reaching settlement would seem to be the pressing domestic demands of both the Danish and West German governments.

The "clarifications" given to Denmark are expected to be given to other member states over the next few days with the Danish proposal remain a closely guarded secret, reliable sources here say that they include improved long-term guarantees on annual allocations of cod and mackerel for Denmark inside EEC waters, as well as in the waters of non-member states such as Norway, Sweden and the Faeroe Islands, with which the EEC is eventually to negotiate fishing quotas after the Ten agree on their own fisheries policy.

Government sources said that talks between Britain and Denmark would take place within the next two days.

● **COPENHAGEN:** Growing optimism about a possible impending agreement between Denmark and the other EEC members on a final solution to the fisheries dispute is causing concern among Danish fishermen. (Christopher Follett writes.)

Although I fully understand the need for discretion if a political solution to the fisheries dispute is to be reached, I find the fact that the Danish Government has kept its totally in the dark rather disquieting.

Mr Laurits Toernæs, the chairman of Denmark's Sea Fisheries Association and the Liberal Party spokesman, said:

Mr Paul Toernæs, the director of the Danish Fisheries Export Association, described Britain's threat to seize Danish vessels fishing inside its 12-mile offshore limits as "a Falkland ultimatum."

"The British Government is fully aware that its national measures will cease to be valid on January 26 and must therefore be willing to make concessions," Mr Toernæs said.

Mr Ellemann-Jensen said on Danish radio yesterday that the new Danish proposals lay clearly within the framework drafted by the Danish Conservative-Liberal minority coalition Government and the leading opposition party, the Social Democrats last week.

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Government sources said that talks between Britain and Denmark would take place within the next two days.

● **LONDON:** The fishing industry in Britain was reacting cautiously last night to the prospect of a settlement of the dispute with Denmark (John Young writes).

Fishermen's organizations gave only reluctant support to the deal, concluded by Mr Walker with the other eight EEC members and, until they know the precise terms of any agreement with Denmark, they remain suspicious.

EEC negotiators were meeting in Washington to consider ways to resolving their differences over farm export subsidies. A further round of talks is to be held in Brussels on February 10.

Both sides want to avoid an agricultural trade war and both have agreed to avoid retaliatory action or provocative statements. However the Agriculture Department has asked the Administration to take some action as a sign of American resolve in these talks.

Full details of the terms of the wheat sale have not yet been made available. However, the subsidy is similar to the payment-in-kind programme which the President announced last week. Under this arrangement American millers will be given enough federally owned wheat to bring the price of flour down to the world market level of \$1.75 a tonne.

Describing their meetings as excellent both on a personal and professional level, Mr Reagan announced that they had agreed



"Hope you felt at home in America, Mr Nakasone"

## Washington keeps pressure on Japan

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Reagan, after two-day talks with Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, yesterday announced US-Japanese trade liberalization measures by Japan.

Mr Reagan said that they had taken the first significant steps towards resolving the urgent challenges which faced their two countries in trade and defence.

"We can now move forward with our 1983 agenda which seeks mutually acceptable answers to questions especially in trade that continue to weigh heavily on relationship."

Their talks took place in an atmosphere of growing American concern over the \$20,000m (£12,500m) imbalance in US-Japan trade and defence spending policies. These have increased demands among some business, labour and congressional leaders for protectionist measures against Japanese imports into the US.

Describing their meetings as excellent both on a personal and professional level, Mr Reagan announced that they had agreed

to establish a United States-Japan working group on energy to "explore how the abundant opportunities for energy cooperation could be transformed into realities for the benefit of both their countries."

American officials later said that the working group would discuss oil, gas and synthetic fuel. Japan is known to be interested in the possible purchase of Alaskan oil.

Mr Nakasone also accepted an offer for Japanese participation in the United States shuttle programme, including an invitation for a Japanese specialist to be a part of the space mission.

The President said that they both looked forward to continuing "our efforts together to peaceful use of the vast expanse of space."

Mr Nakasone, replying to the President's remarks, said that he was going back home from this three-day Washington visit with satisfaction and confidence. He announced that he had invited Mr and Mrs Reagan to visit Japan at a date to be agreed.

## 'Not guilty' Astles stays in jail

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

For the second time in two years Mr Bob Astles, the British-born aide of the ousted President Idi Amin, has been acquitted by a Kampala court of serious charges. But he remains in Luzira prison under a detention order which cannot be questioned by a court.

Mr Astles has been in jail since 1979, when he was extradited to Uganda after fleeing to Kenya shortly before President Amin was overthrown by Tanzanian troops.

He was extradited to face a charge of murdering a fisherman on Lake Victoria in 1978, when he headed an anti-corruption squad of the Uganda police.

The murder charge was thrown out in 1981 by a High Court judge who said that some of the prosecution witnesses were untruthful and unreliable.

Last year, Mr Astles was charged in a Kampala magistrate's court with robbing a trader in a small village near Lake Victoria in 1978.

Mr Astles told the court that it would have been impossible to find the articles allegedly stolen in a small village store at a time when there was a severe shortage of all imported goods.

The case had lasted for five months. At one point the magistrate rebuked a state counsel for commenting that the decision of the court was immaterial as Mr Astles would not be released, even if he were acquitted.

Mr Astles, who became a Ugandan citizen in the 1970s, was then returned to jail. Court sources say that different charges may later be brought against him, but meanwhile he remains a detainee of the orders of President Obote.

● **Kampala arrest:** Uganda police have captured an alleged "urban terrorist" operating in Kampala, and sought by the police for a long time, Uganda radio reported yesterday (AP reports).

Mr Astles: "Smugglers revenge"

## Direct rule starts in Namibia

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The vast, mineral-rich territory of Namibia, which South Africa seized from Germany in 1915, found itself back under direct rule from Pretoria yesterday after more than five years of semi-autonomous government.

Mr Danie Hough, South Africa's Administrator-General in the territory, dissolved the 72-member National Assembly as from midnight on Tuesday after Mr Dirk Mudge and his Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), a coalition of 11 different ethnic groups, had resigned as the interim government.

The DTA - South Africa's own creation - won an overwhelming victory in elections held under Pretoria's supervision in 1978. These elections were boycotted, however, by Swapo (the South-West Africa People's Organization) which has been waging a guerrilla war for Namibia's full independence for a decade and a half.

Mr Hough also announced that on Friday Mr J F Greebe, at present the Provincial Secretary of Namal, will take over as "chief executive official" in Windhoek, the Namibian capital, in place of the now defunct Council of Ministers, which Mr Mudge and his DTA colleagues had hitherto constituted.

Mr Hough is himself to be replaced as Administrator-General from the beginning of next month by Professor Willem van Niekerk.

Mr Botha must now decide whether, in the absence of an international agreement leading to Namibia's independence, to maintain direct rule indefinitely or to hold another "internal" election without Swapo.

The final breach between DTA and the Government does at least give DTA the opportunity to work for and alliance with other smaller anti-Swapo groups in Namibia.

## Flour sale puts pressure on Europe

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The United States announced that it will subsidize the sale of one million tonnes of wheat flour to Egypt.

It is carefully calculated move intended to increase pressure against European farm export subsidies. Egypt, which is the world's largest market for wheat flour, has agreed to buy the flour for more than \$150m (£100m) over the next 12 to 14 months. Full financing details still have to be worked out, but the price Egypt is expected to pay will be about \$20 a tonne less than the world market price for wheat flour and almost \$120 less a tonne than the current US price.

The deal, which is described by the American agriculture officials as a "warning shot across the bows of the Europeans", who have hitherto supplied about two-thirds of Egypt's 1.5 million tonnes of annual flour imports. Most of the flour has come from France.

However the officials denied that the US was now embarking on an agricultural trade war with the EEC. It was pointed out that the Administration had to take some action to show American farmers, currently experiencing their worst crisis in 50 years, and protectionist-minded Congressmen, that it was serious about trying to force the Europeans to reduce their subsidies.

Last week President Reagan said that the US would not allow its farm exports to be ploughed under by foreign competitors. Announcing the deal, Mr John Block, Agriculture Secretary, said that the flour subsidy was intended to "back those words with decisive action."

At the same time, that President Reagan was directing his verbal broadside against foreign farmers, American and

EEC negotiators were meeting in Washington to consider ways to resolving their differences over farm export subsidies. A further round of talks is to be held in Brussels on February 10.

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## BBC audiences in Pakistan have doubled

By Kenneth Gossling

Independent research has shown a dramatic increase in the size of the audience for BBC overseas radio programmes in Pakistan. The BBC Urdu language service, which is on the air for 10½ hours a week, now has more than 10 million regular listeners in Pakistan compared with only half that figure in 1975.

"The BBC audience in Pakistan is now seven times as much as the combined Urdu listenership for Radio Moscow, Radio Peking, Voice of America and Deutsche Welle," according to Mr Douglas Mungier, the managing director of the BBC's External Services.

## US 'blackmail' over Greek bases

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Negotiations between the United States and Greece on the future of the American military bases in this country were resumed in Athens yesterday amid strong rumours of disagreement between the two sides.

The Greek Socialist government wants a timetable for removal of the bases on grounds that they serve United States strategic objectives rather than Greek security.

Until the bases go the Greek Government wants restrictions on activities there, plus benefits for Greece in the form of weaponry that would preserve a balance of power with Turkey.

The American view is that the presence of the bases is part of this country's contribution to the Western defence effort, and in that sense serve the interest of Greece. The Americans resist any commitment to dismantle the bases within a fixed period.

The Greek view is that for the bases to serve its security, the offset benefit, in the form of cash (some speak of £600m) or military equipment, should enable Greece to stand up to Turkey in case of aggression in the Aegean.

American Congressmen in Athens have expressed scepticism that such sums could be considered by Congress, but admitted that the bases are vital for the United States.

The talks were resumed between Mr Yiannis Kapsis, the Greek Foreign Under-Secretary, and Mr Ronald Bartholomew, a senior diplomat who returned from Washington on Tuesday with the latest American answers to the Greek demands.

## Manhunt for followers of drug 'king'

From Neil Kelly

Thai police and soldiers are blocking roads and other access to the Burmese border in north-west Thailand as a hunt goes on for three suspected followers of a drug warlord. The three hijacked a Thai domestic airliner on Tuesday.

Monks told the police that the men had come to their temple near Chiang Mai yesterday saying they were hungry. After being given food, they asked the way to a cave. The monks, who did not know who they were, directed them to it but a later search at the cave disclosed nothing.

Nobody was hurt in the hijacking and no damage was caused. But Thai officials are embarrassed by serious breaches of official rules during the incident.

The hijackers boarded the flight at Lampang, a small provincial airport. They were able to carry a pistol, sticks of dynamite, a hand grenade and a knife on board the airliner because of electronic system for screening passengers had broken down.

The hijackers are believed to be followers of Khun Sa, the so-called "King of the Golden Triangle" who is considered the leading producer and trafficker of heroin in South-East Asia.

President Eanes, has once again started consultations with the political parties represented in the Portuguese Parliament in an effort to resolve the country's political crisis. Meetings were held yesterday and further consultations were scheduled for this morning.

It is understood that the recently formed Council of State will also be reconvened before the end of the week.

At Tuesday's Council meeting according to unofficial sources, members were already almost evenly divided over the question of whether to appoint Professor Vitor Crespo, the ruling Democratic Alliance's choice, for prime minister, or to call for the dissolution of Parliament and subsequent general election.

## Lisbon split on election

From Susan MacDonald, Lisbon

There are some 11,000 South African refugees in Lesotho, a small mountainous kingdom surrounded by South Africa. Their numbers were greatly swelled after the Soweto riots of 1976-77 which eventually spread throughout South Africa. Probably only a small number of them are active ANC members.

Since the December 9 raid,

## ANC refugees seek Mozambique shelter

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

More than 100 members of the underground African National Congress who until recently were living as refugees in Lesotho and Swaziland are reported to have moved to Mozambique, apparently targets for South African assassination squads.

According to informed sources in Maseru, the Lesotho capital, where 30 ANC members and 12 Lesotho civilians were killed in a South African commando raid on December 9 about 100 refugees were flown out to Maputo, the Mozambique capital, in six flights of the weekend before last.

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Lesotho has been noticeably untroubled by the attentions of the Lesotho Liberation Army, the guerrilla wing of the exiled Basutoland Congress Party whose leader, Mr Ntsu Mokheleme, is a bitter political enemy of Chief Leaboa Jonathan, the Lesotho Prime Minister.

Over the past year or so the LLA was responsible for a series of assassinations and hit-and-run guerrilla attacks, mostly launched from South African soil, in and around Maseru.

In Swaziland, which shares borders with both South Africa and Mozambique, 10 of the 27 ANC members rounded up by Swazi police "for their own protection" a week after the Maseru raid, are also reported to have gone to Maputo.

The remaining 17 walked out of the camp when they were kept outside Mbabane Swaziland's capital, last Friday and have gone to ground. It is thought that they may be moved out of the country.

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THE ARTS



Leonid Trauberg (left) ranks as one of the legendary pioneers of the heroic age of Soviet cinema, and at 82 he is still vigorously with us. David Robinson interviewed him when he came to London for the recent showings of his masterpiece *New Babylon*

Elena Kuzmina as shop assistant turned commandant in *New Babylon*

# When film-making was all about circus and scandal

Leonid Trauberg, who has just been in London for the Queen Elizabeth Hall performances of his silent film *New Babylon* with the original orchestral score by Shostakovich, is one of the last survivors of the heroic age of the Soviet cinema. He ranks, indeed, as one of the earliest of the Soviet masters. Kozintsev and Trauberg's first feature, *The Adventures of Odyssheya*, came out neck and neck with Eisenstein's *Strike*, and years before the feature debuts of Pudovkin and Dovzhenko.

It was a time for precocity. When they first met in 1920 Trauberg was 18 and Grigori Kozintsev barely 16. By the beginning of 1922 they had joined up with two other youngsters, Georgii Krizhitski and Sergei Yutkevich (born 1904), to establish their own theatre, 'The Factory of the Eccentric Actor' or, in the abbreviated mode of the period, 'FEKS'.

FEKS pronounced the decade of the old bourgeois academic theatre, and defined a new kind of theatre which would combine circus, sport, movies, music hall, puppets and scandals. Their idols were Pearl White, Lon Chaney, Harry Piel and the American silent film comics - above all Chaplin and Keaton.

After a number of rumbustiously inventive productions the FEKS group decided that the movies were ready for them. In that brief, enchanted period of the early Twenties, the film studios were open to anyone with ideas and cheek; and the ideals of FEKS were first brought to the screen in 1924, with *The Adventures of Odyssheya*. Stills for

the film, showing bizarrely clad and made-up personages performing hazardous feats on the wings of aeroplanes or the parapets of skyscrapers, strongly suggest the influence of Mack Sennett. The five films that followed over the next three years included a stylish expressionist version of Gogol's *The Overcoat* and a costume melodrama about the Decembrists, *S. I. D.* It was the considerable commercial success of this film which gave them the opportunity to make *New Babylon*.

The idea for a film about the Paris Commune was suggested by P. Blyakhin, who had written the first successful Soviet feature film, *Little Red Devils*, and by this time occupied an official position in the cultural establishment. Kozintsev and Trauberg were at first dubious about the possibility of re-creating the Paris of 1871 in Leningrad, though in the outcome it is a successful evocation of a time and place as the cinema can boast. They studied Marx's vivid accounts of the Commune, but the masterstroke of using a great department store, the 'New Babylon' of the title, as a microcosm of Paris was most likely inspired by Zola's *Au Bonheur des Dames*.

By the time *New Babylon* was released, in March 1929, the silent film was extinct almost everywhere in the world but the Soviet Union, where the change-over was delayed because of the practical difficulties of re-equipping vast numbers of rural cinemas. Kozintsev and Trauberg were very conscious, however, of the inadequacy of the usual musical accompaniments provided for silent films - awful hit-and-miss pot-pourris cobbled together by pianists or orchestra directors in individual theatres. Looking around for a

suitable composer, they were advised that a newcomer called Shostakovich had written an opera, *The Nose*, which might well be peculiar enough to appeal to them.

"He came to see us - a little man, very neat but with unruly hair", Trauberg recalls. "At that time he affected a Gogol-like manner of speech - very clipped and formal - phrases like 'Honoured' - most delighted... We were rather worried, because he seemed so young. We asked him if he knew anything about music for films, and he said that he had played the piano at the Ribbon of Light cinema in Leningrad for three years. That was reassuring. We showed him the film. He sat quite silent through it, and at the end stood up with 'Honoured' - most delighted. When do you need it?"

"Rather embarrassed, we said that we needed it in three weeks. 'If you help me', said Shostakovich, 'I'll do it quicker than that.' Within three weeks he brought us the score - 90 minutes of delight. 'It is very good', we told him. 'Yes, he said, 'I thought so too.' It was the start of a lifelong collaboration between the film-makers and the composer. It was to be 53 years, however, before Trauberg saw the film with the score performed correctly: the others never saw it. "The Russian cinema orchestras of 1929 could never get it right. The images and the music never came together, so that Shostakovich's marvellous counterpoints and ironies like the montage of the 'Can-can' and the 'Marsellaise' (that was my idea) were completely lost."

"Five months ago, in Holland, I first saw the film performed as it should be. But these London performances with Omri Hadari and the London Lyric Orchestra have been

even better." Trauberg is full of praise for Hadari and Judith Webber's efforts in re-ordering the original manuscript, and for the print provided for the occasion by the British Film Institute: "Not a single shot is missing. Just one title has disappeared somewhere, but it's not important."

In 1929 Kozintsev and Trauberg received little thanks for giving the cinema one of its masterpieces. The reception of the film was disastrous. There is an often-repeated story that Shostakovich's music was met with such incomprehension that audiences hooted and complained that the conductor must be drunk. Trauberg says this is a misunderstanding. "It was the film they hated. They couldn't understand our montages. The audiences stamped their feet, and accused the projectionist of being drunk. They always blamed the projectionists; they'd say 'Come down out of that box, you're no projectionist, you're a cobbler.'"

"But it was terrible. The film opened in two cinemas on the Nevsky Prospect. Kozintsev and I went to the first performance at the Piccadilly and the actors Kuzmina and Gerassimov went to the Giant Cinema. You can't imagine how terrible it was. I couldn't bear it. I came out of the cinema and went across the Prospect to the Anichkov Park. I just clung to the railings and cried. And at that moment Kuzmina and Gerassimov came from the Giant. They looked at me, and simply said 'So it was the same at the Piccadilly.'"

"The reviews were as bad. In the studio there was a very hostile discussion. At the end a small man - a carpenter - stood up and said: 'Comrades, this film is not all bad.

There is one good scene - where the soldier is digging a grave. The only pity is that we can't put Kozintsev and Trauberg in that grave.' But we survived. Kozintsev and I and Eisenstein suffered terrible criticism, but we learnt to take it. We weren't like Griffith, who was too sensitive to criticism." In fact the Kozintsev-Trauberg partnership survived for 20 years and was responsible for some of the finest Soviet sound films. Afterwards, and following a hiatus in the hard years of the late Forties and early Fifties, they worked independently. Kozintsev's last films were the magnificent *Hamlet* and *King Lear* - still with music by Shostakovich.

When he died, 10 years ago, Kozintsev still seemed a young man, and the whole FEKS group seem to have some secret of rejuvenation. At 82 Trauberg remains intensely vital, annoyed rather than handicapped by failing sight and hearing. He has just published a book on his beloved old silent screen comedians, and is working on one on operetta. At home in Moscow he speaks every day to the other enfant terrible of the first FEKS days, Sergei Yutkevich, who recently embarked for the first time on directing opera.

In London Trauberg was voracious for new impressions. He had admired Gandhi though he was critical of its lack of structure. He loved E.T.: "Spielberg is a great director - to be able to take a kid's tale and make something profound and universal. I shall do all I can to persuade them to buy it for the Soviet Union." Cars had touched him most: "If I could I would have seen it again. It was really moving to discover a link through 60 years, to find people attempting the same things that we wanted to do, so long ago, in our little theatre."

## Concerts Haitink possessed

LPO/Haitink

Festival Hall

The *Dream of Gerontius* may be the great document of hypocrisy in music, but the case is more interesting and complex than that. Elgar here uses hypocrisy to test the same canker in his audience, to find out just how much pious wishful thinking it will accept as divine revelation. He makes his task more difficult by asking an English audience to accept the whole high Catholic mystery of dying, but then, if it works, his success will be all the more demonstrable. And work it does. Only a saint could hear *Gerontius* and not be mightily awed. This time the majesty was in the big choral set-pieces and the intensity in much of the orchestral playing under an impassioned, possessed Bernard Haitink. The prelude was very nearly pitch-black with solitary lines to be made out as elements of a stage set, perhaps for the third of *Tristan*. Then, with the viola solo, the lights went up, and we embarked on a journey through miracles of

tone painting: lustrous string chords for Gerontius' "strange innermost abode" that contained the whole of Vaughan Williams, or furies of nameless menace in instrumental figures at the first encounter with the fallen angels. The London Philharmonic Choir were in snapping, venomous form in portraying those demons, and rose fearfully also to make Mr. Haitink's excitement in the great songs of praise.

Tuesday's assistant soloists were excellent too: Alfredo Hodgson maternal and caring as the Angel, John Shirley-Quirk defiant as Priest and Angel of the Agony. Both have long experience in these roles, but not as long as that of Richard Lewis, who sang his first Gerontius 35 years ago. It would be unkind but also I fear all too obvious to say that now he looks and sounds the part, leaning on a chair for support and feeling his way fragily along the line. This was not the way for a great singer to be remembered.

Paul Griffiths

## Too little substance

BBC Singers/Poole

Barbican/Radio 3

The BBC's week-long celebration of Mozart and Schubert on Tuesday gave us the first of three lunchtime recitals of part-songs and piano duets rarely performed in public.

To present successfully what is essentially music of domestic and private pleasure in the Barbican's wide, anonymous arena is a testing enough exercise: the struggle to reconcile polarized genres and environment was exacerbated on Tuesday by under-projected performances, and a new Barbican noise, a fiftieth vibrating, as of a distant pneumatic drill or exhausted steam train.

In the spaces of relative silence in between its intrusive activity the men of the BBC Singers, conducted by John Poole, gave a fresh-voiced performance of two of Schubert's unaccompanied male-voice quartets: "Lied im Freien" (sunlight, water and flame flickering lightly through its short stanzas) and "Grab und Mond" (a cold, numb harmonies faithfully represented. The centre of the recital was

Mozart's *Duet-Sonata* in C, K521, written, though no one would have guessed it from this performance, in the year of *Don Giovanni*. The D minor middle section of the slow movement, for instance, is made of stronger stuff than Yitkin Sewow and Kathryn Stott would have had us believe. They floated along competently, winsomely, on the surface of the music, ticking it into shape with all the sensitive partnership and fine nuances that one would expect from competent chamber musicians, but with little interpretative ballast.

A similar sense of intimacy without true involvement, and discretion without much sign of ballast, characterized Schubert's short *chambers-like* vocal quartet "Gebet", now, with the full forces of the BBC Singers and Kathryn Stott's piano accompaniment, Jennifer Adams, Gareth Roberts and Mark Wildman sang their little solos adequately and then faded back into the semi-obscure of a performance which, like the recital as a whole, had barely the quality or quantity of musical substance to sustain itself.

Hilary Finch

## Close to the heart

Ton-Koopman

Wigmore Hall

Besides his remarkable technique, the most impressive feature of Ton Koopman's harpsichord recital was the bewildering variety in it, not only in his choice of music but in his infinitely flexible phrasing and articulation. Unlike his former teacher Gustav Leonhardt he is not a particularly cerebral performer, but one for whom passion is everything. He cultivates an historical exactitude solely to help him get closer to the emotional core of the music.

Hence, in music by William Byrd, he abandoned me that he had captured something of the personality behind the notes, delighting for example in the simplicity of "Lord Willoughby's Welcome Home" while welding the sections of "If I Went to Walsingham" into a single, impressively large structure. Similarly, a Fantasia by the same composer metamorphosed inexorably from an opening section clearly derived from actual or imagined vocal polyphony to its closing frantic sweeps - real keyboard music.

Koopman took impulsive delight in one harmonic lurch

here, and he had a fine time with the wayward chromaticisms of a toccata by the early seventeenth-century Italian composer Giovanni Piccini. And naturally his flamboyance found a wonderful playground in three sonatas by Scarlatti, where his modestly proportioned harpsichord, a copy of an anonymous example of about 1700, dazzled with colours.

But perhaps more impressive than even this was Koopman's way with eighteenth-century French music, played on a reproduction of a 1728 Zell. Duphy's "La Forqueray", a deliberate imitation of bass viol music in tribute to Forqueray the composer for (and player of) that instrument, succeeded in being elegant and charming, yet at the same time deeply moving. And a suite from Francois Couperin's first *Ordre* had both purposeful impetus and plenty of light and space, with crisp yet spontaneous sounding *agréments*. To close, three typically colourful Rameau pieces: the rather violent and mysterious "Les Egyptiennes" and "Les Sauvages", and the predictably strange "L'Enharmonique". And, of course, the encore such playing demanded, a sonata in C by Soler.

Stephen Pettitt

## Theatre Daisy Pulls It Off

Nuffield, Southampton

Angela Brazil, the laureate of girls' public schools, had a long creative life most of which seems to be packed into this dramatized bumper album by Denise Deegan.

The story of an elementary school girl who wins a scholarship to the castellated grandeur of the Grangewood College for Young Ladies, *Daisy Pulls It Off* combines all the elements that have kept school fiction in business in the teeth of head librarians. Grangewood, alas, does not run to a secret passage; but there are hidden treasure, a cliff rescue in a howling storm, a famous victory on the hockey field, nocturnal skirmishes with loaded hot water bottles, the obligatory feud between the heroine and an upper-crust rival who finally owns up to how rotten she has been before the assembled school.

Daisy, of course, can do everything from tearing off "The Mariners of England" to the approval of her "firm but fair" form mistress to rescuing her stranded enemy with a collection of knotted sheets.

When Arthur Marshall used to review stories of this kind his pieces were made up mostly of quotations; and you can see why. The fun of the thing depends on the grafting of gentlemanly Edwardian slang on to a group of institutionalized girls to whom everything is capital, top-hole or trumps, and who introduce themselves as "a shining example of true British girlhood" or "Trixie the madcap poet of the upper fourth".

David Gilmore's gym-slipped company reflect all this in movement that unfailingly tells you who is on the side of Grangewood and England and who is not. The goodies stand square, shoulders back, feet astride, always ready for a crippling slap on the back. It is for the poisonous Sybil Burlington (Edita Brychta) and her roading companion Monica



Alexandra Mathie as the ubiquitous Daisy

(Adrienne Thomas) to reveal themselves with feminine flourishes and a healthy hatred of team games.

You could not find a more defenceless target than the world of Miss Brazil. It is a story that does grip in spite of everything; and that it creates additional fun by mixing up unrelated tales. Here is the

victimised Daisy sadly playing the piano before a wrongful expulsion. Meanwhile the splendid head girl (Kate Buffery) is debating a replacement for the vital hockey match; Daisy thereupon breaks into a loud piece of Chopin and the match is in the bag. Well played, Nuffield.

Irving Wardle

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● Daniel Barenboim is among the distinguished artists appearing in a Great Gala Concert in aid of the Royal College of Music Centenary Appeal at the Royal Albert Hall on January 30, playing Beethoven's "Eroica" Concerto. Others taking part include Itzhak Perlman, Sir Alexander Gibson and Sir Georg Solti. The concert features the world premiere of Malcolm Arnold's Trumpet Concerto.

## Television Celebration in needle time

Next time you look at *Dallas* (BBC1), try to imagine the cast wearing practically nothing and balancing upturned flowerpots upon their heads: if you do so, you will come very close to *The Cleopatras* (BBC2). On a set that looks like the ground floor of Harvey Nichols during Egyptian Week, and moving at a pace that quite contradicts the notions of ancient history which we imbibe as schoolchildren, this is an attempt to out-Borgia *The Borgias* and give one in the eye to *Claudius*. On present form, it looks as if it will succeed.

"Queens have to do a number of things that they don't enjoy", says Cleopatra, one in the long line of harridans which this series will celebrate. Since on the evidence of the first episode they all look and sound like Elsie Tanner, it may become difficult to distinguish one from another. In fact there is so much pulchritude, and aspiring royalty lurking around every styrofoam pillar,

the series might just as well have been entitled *Coronation Street*.

The cast, fortunately, will change rather more quickly: with so many people being poisoned, sent into exile or trampled by elephants, the BBC must have employed half of Equity.

Enter the handmaidens, wearing loincloths and dancing in a abandoned manner to what sounds like the music of sackbuts (surely some mistake here). I hate to think what will happen when they bring on the carnic even if those patient animals turn out to be an anachronism in this context, it will hardly matter in a series which adopts what might be called a horror-comic attitude towards the distant past.

There were some incidental pleasures: Richard Griffiths, as Pot Belly, was obviously enjoying himself hugely. Dressed in a parachute, and with the kind of miasma to which only a shaven head can do justice, he kept on

saying very evil things in the third person.

Philip Mackie's script, alas, left very little to be desired although the mixture of royal and demonic had its awkward moments: "Memphites go and play with your brothers". Poor little Memphites was eventually chopped up and put in box which, when Cleopatra was urged to "open the box open the box", brought back terrible memories of *Double Your Money*.

John Frank's gaudy and exuberant production was clearly designed to render everything as unseemly as possible, and to do for Egypt what *Dallas* and *Dynasty* have done for the United States. Perhaps only a purblind puritan would object to the distortions involved, although it must be a matter of some interest that the BBC has chosen to underestimate the intelligence of its audience in so spectacular a manner.

Peter Ackroyd

Acceptance among the leading players has taken a long time for Cécile Ousset (right), as Hilary Finch explains in introducing the French pianist's new British tour

## Growing in the right garments

strong links with East Germany, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Still France did not recognize her critics were strangely grudging in their praise, work was practically non-existent, and the collapse of French Deco, by which her recordings filtered into the rest of Europe, did not help matters. In retrospect, she sees these years as an indispensable time for gathering "un bagage suffisant", without which many less steadily nurtured young pianists fall by the wayside. And, while she was strengthening her technique and building her repertoire, one or two English critics were getting hold of those early French and East German record imports and pricking up their ears. She continued to remind the English public of her presence in recitals in the late Seventies; John Drummond heard her in the Queen Elizabeth Hall, and when Martha Argerich cancelled at the last minute in 1980, Ousset was invited to



Invitations to other British festivals followed, including a series of five recitals of French music during last July's City of London Festival. Her recital record selected from this part of her repertoire is about to be released. Although French music is obviously in her blood, from her earliest childhood days of chamber-music making, she does not feel part of any particularly French tradition. "I play it because I'm asked for it. Fauré is often thought to be too intimate, for other than private performance. But it's very great music: look at the sonatas, the quartets, the Requiem - it's extraordinary, so new harmonically, so rich in very special things."

Alfred Cortot, one of Chopin's last pupils, was an undeniably strong influence. "He played Chopin in the old tradition. He always put poetry first in the music. Technique was a bit of a problem for him in the last years of his

life - but, not for his pupils! He demonstrated a lot when he taught, even when his fingers were so stiff. I remember him playing the finale of the *Sonata funebre* with almost straight fingers, and even then there was always a moment of miracle."

Madame Ousset plays little contemporary music, although she enjoys Messiaen and Dutilleul, who is composing a set of Preludes for her. "I generally only play works I like, which means I've already heard them a lot before I attempt them, and study them. It's a long job for me. I don't like working unless I've got a long time. Music is like a garment: you have to wear it a lot before it becomes part of you."

Apart from the qualities of strength and technical ease which still surprise music critics, her performances are marked by an unusually vigorous and fresh spontaneity. At a recent recording session of Poulenc's Piano Concerto, her tenacity and sense of occasion, in each exhaustingly repetitive five-minute take, surprised and delighted the engineers. Earlier in the day, she had talked to me fondly of Arthur Schnitzler, who hailed her 30 years ago as "a great artist of the future."

"It was Rubinstein, above all Rubinstein, from whom I learnt so much. He never actually taught me, but he would talk about his own career and say that one must always reexamine oneself, see each concert as a new challenge. The public are waiting to hear and even time, and if you're not on form for one concert, they won't forgive you. One must always play as if for the first time, always make a new beginning."



BOOKS

Fiction  
The dark side of Scotland

Selected Stories and Sketches  
By James Hogg

Edited by Douglas S. Mack  
(Scottish Academic Press, £8.50)

Very Scottish. Hogg. The subtleties of his *Shepherd's Calendar* pieces, five of which are here reprinted, give a good idea of his subject matter: Dreams and Apparitions, Deaths, Judgements, and Providences - Fairies, Brownies, and Witches.

Hogg, the "Ettrick shepherd", was a major figure in the Scottish Romantic movement which sought to transform the raw material of folk tradition into something literary and "respectable". He was perhaps closer than any to the authentic oral sources (he was illiterate into his late teens) and least inclined to bowdlerize and falsify. In fact, as Douglas Mack makes clear, he suffered significantly at the hands of his editors, and his surviving original texts are invariably racier and less conventional than the published versions.

There is nothing in this volume to match the oppressive power of Hogg's masterpiece, *The Private Memoirs and Confessions of a Justified Sinner*, though a piece titled *Strange Letter of a Lunatic* has some interesting parallels with the novel. Mostly these pieces are folk tales, invariably having a supernatural dimension, and with a light literary-philosophical top-dressing. They have been rescued from the pages of early nineteenth-century magazines, corrected, and where possible the texts have been restored to something closer to Hogg's original intentions.

They reveal their author as a fine story-teller and an uneven writer. He has his comic moments, occasionally verging on conscious self-parody, but it is chiefly in his delineation of the dark side of the Scottish psyche that he achieves his best, and most effortless, effects. His use of dialect sometimes seems self-indulgently excessive, and the occasional pious interjections strike a false note, but the best of these pieces are lively and readable and of more than literary-historical interest.

This is a scholarly edition, published for the Association for Scottish Literary Studies. There is a brief introduction, mostly on textual matters, and there are notes to each piece, again largely textual and outlining the publishing history and background. The glossary at the end is a very necessary concession to the scholar.

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Darkness filled with light

The Life of John Milton  
By A. N. Wilson  
(Oxford, £9.95)

"We are not much in the habit of idolising," wrote the young Macaulay (speaking, as usual, for his manifest self) "either the living or the dead." But he made an exception of John Milton, whom he praised with the fervour of a great heart for his allusive lyric genius, his "sedate and majestic patience" and for the fearlessness with which, leading timorous opinion, he tested and "pressed into the forlorn hope".

Literary Editor of the *Spectator*, essayist on Scott, 32-year-old former lecturer in English Literature at Oxford and author of six novels in the last five years, A. N. Wilson hardly shares Macaulay's view that the destinies of the human race were tied up in the fate of the English Civil War and the Whig Revolution which, in time, succeeded it, but it is overdy Macaulay's Milton who inspires this lively and moving new Life, whilst to Macaulay and a synthesis of modern scholarship, Wilson adds a distinctive vision of his own. Alongside Milton the defender of Athenian liberty threatened by tyrannies of all kinds, Wilson revives Milton the Christian

poet and, despite a life of harsh contending - the unshakable Church of England man.

In the process Milton is rescued from the uneasy impotence of Samuel Johnson; the fictional inventions of Robert Graves (*Wife to Mr Milton*) and the "radical underground" wherein he has been recently perceived and acclaimed by, among others, Christopher Hill. Mr Wilson is very waspish about Frost, T.S. Eliot and about Auden in 1939; he is witty in a hopelessly resigned sort of way about Anglican bishops and the present-day Church of Rome; for this evidence I assume him to be a non-Marxist scholar of robust, non-institutionalized Christian belief. These are excellent credentials for writing about Milton and fall only on the rare occasions when he is tempted into rather quaint old-fashioned reflections about Life.

The *Life of John Milton* may be as warmly recommended for its intelligence and readability as for its length - a modest 259 pages - and, by the standard of today, price. Readers who, like me, have not read W. R. Parker's two-volume life of 1968, will be delighted at the diversity and richness of Milton's character here revealed and at the tireless way in which the poet himself, from earliest elegies to *Samson Agonistes*, explores, questions, illuminates and explains it. Far from condemning this egoism, Wilson salutes Milton as "the

great archetype of all Romantic poets, the ego which Wordsworth and Shelley are never able wholly to escape".

How many people remember that of the Milton they were taught at school? The idea that the man who wrote *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* chafed as they were, might himself have experienced their delight in the sensual world, or that a poet who never wrote his autobiography might have actually have done so in a hundred other ways, simply never arose. "Milton the Puritan and Regicide" cast a long shadow across his contemporaries - Pepys, the collector of great contemporaries and their works, never mentions him or *Paradise Lost* at all in the *Diary* - and he casts one still. Were this not so, there would be no need for this book.

Milton was difficult, sardonic and tough, and knew his own worth from adolescence on, but he was never a Puritan in either the vulgar or orthodox sense of the word and his life is cheered with affectionate scenes, loyal disciples and domestic diversions: music (trunks of it, from Venice) and walking abroad in the sun - even Johnson pictures him sitting in a garden swing. If the *Second Defense of the English Nation* (1654) was composed to explain the need for the King's death, Milton repiles to the claim that God had struck him blind for it in terms that are equally

personal, but timeless, simple and direct:

*to be blind is not misery; it is misery not to be able to endure blindness. Through this infirmity I can be completed, perfected; in this darkness I can be filled with light. For in truth we blind men are not God's last and slightest care; in proportion as we cannot behold anything except himself, he is disposed to look upon us with the more mercy and kindness.*

As a novelist Wilson is able to imagine what it is to lose one's sight - to smell fire without seeing it, to fear furniture, to lose young wives in childbirth and hear the cruel smirks of the daughters who survive - and he explored some of this territory last year in the novel *White Virgin*. The biography is more successful.

"Love virtue, she alone is free". The moral of *Comus* - and about *Comus* Wilson writes with evident pleasure and particular force - casts a bright, steady beam down the length of Milton's battling life and this account of it. For the early masque, begun as an act of healing for a family scarred by scandal, transcends the celebration of chastity itself to anticipate the public virtue of *Areopagitica*, 20 years on, virtue prepared to meet all dangers at a moment's notice and fight for its liberating life.



John Milton: the ego which Wordsworth and Shelley never wholly escaped.

Crime  
Smith of the Yard takes on a cult

Marked for Destruction  
By James Barnett  
(Secker & Warburg, £7.50)

James Barnett is one of our brighter hopes in the crime field. His last book, his fourth, *The Firing Squad*, brought off with fine success the not very easy feat of being, simultaneously, a thoroughly exciting thriller and a penetrating novel. But here, no use avoiding the truth, he has produced a failure. Yet it is, perhaps, the more interesting for its failure, and certainly it is more interesting, and better indeed, than a score of other current simple successes.

It is the story of a rebel London policeman's encounter with an American revivalist, a pointedly echoing the Guyana mass suicides. In its early stages, while Detective Superintendent Smith is still in London and officially at work, it comes off corkingly. The

scenes of clash among the higher police brass have a savage bite to them, as well as a truth, that leaves one wriggling with enjoyment. Here Barnett is a writer of police novels concerned not with procedure so much as with pecking-order, and he would be hard to beat.

But when his hero goes unofficially to the States to track down the killer of an insufferable subordinate things start to deteriorate. First, Barnett succumbs to the tourist temptation, to putting in things it would seem he himself has seen in his exotic locale rather than sticking to the strictly necessary. This, however, would be but a blemish had he successfully tackled his monstrous theme, the meaning and portrayal of the Guyana situation. In those early pages he does most promisingly present a character truly and simply spiritual (as well as hitting off a T.A. I.R.A. poet's work), but the main theme is too much for him, too much perhaps for any crime novel. But get hold of the book none the less.

*The Final Throw*, by Michael Gilbert (Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95). Take a Bulldog Drummond adventure, 1980's it, add tourist Europe, improve the writing by a factor of 100 and you have this story.

*Accidental Crimes*, by John Hutton (Bodley Head, £7.50). Hutton's first, 29 Henrietta Street, was excellent. This is less, but decidedly worthwhile, a sober story of a provincial murder suspect, penetratingly observed.

*The Sleepers of Erin*, by Jonathan Gash (Collins, £6.95). New Lovejoy imbricology shows splendid form. Antics (sexual) and antiquities vie for billing. So lively one wants a touch of something more.

*Shadowplay*, by Norman Hartley (Collins, £7.95). International in-fighting. Expert knowledge of super-journalism, super-brisk pace, and if the people are only sharp-tipped outlines with eyebrow-raising values, well, you can't have everything.

*Shadows of Doubt*, by Palma Harcourt (Collins, £7.95). What every woman (and many men) needs to know about espionage, as doubles cross at our Paris embassy and, impressively, in well-observed Moscow.

*The Sanctuary Sparrow*, by Ellis Peters (Macmillan, £6.95). Brother Cadfael detects again, twentieth century story (even a hostage situation) in impeccable eleventh century background. Holmes Doyle and historical Doyle in one.

*Next of Kin*, by M. G. Eberhart (Collins, £6.95). Born 1899 and still going very strong. Here it's who killed the Senator in smartest New York, plus love. Swifly told, properly clued.

*The Scoop* (Gollancz, £6.95). A curiosity, and interesting. Two novellas composed, chapter apiece, by such as D. L. Sayers, F. Wills Crofts (alibi-breaking like a demented rock-bashing convict), A. Christie (all easy-read dialogue), R. Knox, A. Berkeley (dullish).

H. R. F. Keating

A woman's world of turgid and entrancing erotica

The Follies Bergère  
By Charles Castle  
(Methuen £9.95)

I am certainly the ideal person to review this book having, for reasons too recherché to explain here and now on these male chauvinistic pages, spent a summer afternoon in solitary state at what I would now rate a middle-level Soho nude show. Not the Follies Bergère but quite a reasonable substitute. Enough to make me feel - the only woman in the audience, a little overdressed in my black linen suit by Jagger - that here were whole new vistas of experience, grotesque curiously formalized and rivetingly tedious. The banality of story-line, the repetitious dance routines, the unimagined coarseness. Oh, what a world was here.

So I became a bit of a nude show aficionado. In which guise I have been reading, with the amateur's true pleasure, the Follies Bergère history written by a very professional connoisseur of chorus girls, Charles Castle, who has also (the two things are not perhaps so unrelated) made a TV documentary called *The Barbara Woodhouse World of Animals*. The Follies Bergère was the first music hall in the world to put a naked woman on the stage. The Follies was not, however, the venue for the first nude ascent of a thirty foot ladder, a distinction Mr Castle, serious about such data, attributes to the rival establishment, the Casino de Paris, in 1917. The Follies has never been particularly filthy, Nor indeed, perhaps surprisingly, especially French. Its long tradition, which evidently still continues, of recruiting its nudes from the English lower-middle classes, long-limbed girls from Lytham St Anne's and Tooting Bec, gives its authority. The aura of suburban English primness, its Bertalan quality: an odd and touching trait.

This is a woman's book. A book which worships women with old-fashioned simple-mindedness, accepting all their artifice: such quaint tricks of the trade as the massaging of breasts and especially nipples with ice-cubes to enlarge them.

A world turgid and entrancing. I like its lore and legend. Never mind if Mr Castle tends to tell his stories twice. I don't mind hearing endlessly that Mistinguett ascended the steep staircase night after night at the Follies with her eyes shut, so afraid was she of looking.

Paul Barker

Ultimate vertigo of stardom? Or that Josephine Baker, in the show *En Super Follies* (1936), borne in silver lamé on a litter decked with feathers resting on the back of a stupendous green jade elephant, asked specifically for the trunk to point well upwards since wasn't it Maurice Chevalier who insisted that elephant trunks which dangled downwards brought bad luck?

Inbred and sycophantic. Both puerile and prurient, and crazily addicted to scenes of mild undress in Gothic-style cathedral settings. Though the Follies Bergère stars are less charismatic these days and the intellectual lights have dimmed considerably since Camus said that he would sacrifice ten conversations with Einstein for just one first encounter with a Follies Bergère chorus girl - so much so that on bad nights the Follies audience will be mainly

raincoated Japanese executives, all dozing - still the Follies Bergère dream machine goes grunting on for ever. Still sky-high in ostrich feathers. With no shortage of recruits.

This is the strangest thing, that in spite of higher education, liberation and unanswerable arguments from Women-Against-Nudity, Miss Bluebell, septuagenarian director of prize showgirls, the eye of whose needle every Bluebell Girl must pass through, is still receiving positively endless applications from girls who go on hoping that one day their prince will come. Not all these applications even verge on the acceptable. Women, rather sadly, often have an all-too-optimistic view of their own attributes, prepared to bare a body which looks better in its clothes.

Fiona MacCarthy

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The celluloid cowboy and the high fibre diet

America, Americans

By Edmund Fawcett and Tony Thomas

(Collins £12.95)

Words are stronger than deeds: rhetoric always outlives reality. The United States is a classic example. There is a President who evokes the homespun image of the cowboy and the pioneer (neither of which he ever was, except on celluloid). But he presides over a society where the last frontier shut down a long time ago. At least the last frontier in the old sense.

The only frontier that interests Americans now is an anxiety to them: not a challenge the Rio Grande/Gulf of Mexico line, across which, each

year, there flows an increasing flood of marijuana, cocaine and, much more important in the long run, immigrants (both legal and illegal) who are busy reconquering New Spain. There are now between 14 and 20 million "Hispanics" in America. They are a fifth of the population of the two most booming states - Texas and California.

*America, Americans* does for the United States today what John Gunther's *Inside USA* did in the forties for the various instalments of Anthony Sampson have done for this country. It begins with the regions and the people (which is where my information on the Hispanics came from), and moves across the entire face of American life: Washington and Wall Street, the new feminism and the new conservatism, city, suburb and farm.

The book itself is perhaps evidence of the ageing of America - the move away from the challenge of the old-style frontier. The United States has become a net importer, for the first time in nearly a century. It buys in blue jeans as well as television sets. Here it has bought in a *vade-mecum* to its own society. The two authors are both senior staffmen with the *Economist*: neither is American.

Edmund Fawcett and Tony Thomas certainly have a thesis about the American condition, as well as a storehouse of details about how Americans actually live. They think that the political system - which is based on a need to curb the state, and takes a rather dim view of politics altogether - has curbed its usefulness. Once the buoyancy of American life, and

especially the American economy, carried everything before it. The shortcomings didn't matter. Now they do.

Americans as individuals are optimists: they still think that even if the world can't be changed, their own lives can be. By a new religion, by a new spouse ("Divorce is America's greatest contribution to marriage"), by a course of aerobics or a fibre diet. But their political system is essentially pessimistic.

If this sounds like a thesis bred by a mixed marriage between Alexis de Tocqueville and Sigmund Freud, that is about right. But in practice the book doesn't linger on it too long. There is some good reporting here (though, except on Wall Street, not quite the juicy, gossipy-Sampson touch), and there is some excellent ransacking of knowledge over

an astonishing range of subjects. I now understand the American legal set-up better than I did. I continue to find the politics mystifying. But I am consoled by the thought that the highest seat of power, the Supreme Court, consists of appointees for life: as illogical as anything in England. But I relished most the pages that delved farthest into the sheer strangeness of American life. The tyranny of the child. The curious, non-exportable sports (England's sports, by contrast, are played world-wide). The barriers of caste and class and Old Money which hide behind a facade of democracy.

The Emersonian American may no longer build a better mousetrap than his neighbour. But he certainly knows all about jaczuzis.



## THE TIMES DIARY

### Kremlin coup

Early next month Robert Maxwell's Penguin Press publishes an anthology of the speeches and writings of Yuri Andropov in its Leaders of the World series. The speed with which this follows Andropov's promotion to leadership status attests Maxwellian foresight in persuading Andropov to agree to the project 18 months ago. BPCC's chairman has already profited on a smaller scale from the same hunch. At his firm's annual Christmas lunch with the BBC, for whom they print *Radio Times*, it is the custom for participants to bet on the year's coming events. Maxwell's Christmas 1982 wager was that by Christmas 1982 Brezhnev would be dead and Andropov would have succeeded him. At the recent reunion he collected all round. Maxwell met Brezhnev on several occasions, but his dealings with Andropov have all been by correspondence.

### EEC bacon saver

The keenest irony in the *Tribune* imbroglio has hitherto been missed. The power of directors to issue additional shares to employees without the consent of shareholders – used to frustrate John Silkin's wish to take control of the paper – arises from a provision of the Companies Act which originates from the Second EEC Directive on Company Law, designed to encourage employee share ownership.

The Liberals' expert, Philip Goldenberg, takes malicious delight that Benazir Bhutto's book should thus have been saved by Britain's membership of the EEC. "The European institutions give greater support than the sectarian politics of Westminster to all forms of genuine industrial democracy," he gloats.

● Fresh misgivings about those surrounding the Queen sprang to the mind of a cyclist whose rear wheel was punctured just outside Buckingham Palace Mews. It had been flattened, he found, by a discarded hypodermic syringe.

### Overdraft

Richard Ellman, who won the Duff Cooper award for his James Joyce biography, tells me, with what I take to be Joycean licence, that he has just finished the thirty-sixth draft of a book on Oscar Wilde. "By the forty-ninth I should have completed it, and hope to publish in about two years."

Stephen Spender, who presented Ellman with his prize on Tuesday night, is also hard at work, compressing the *Oedipus* plays into a three-hour version for the Oxford Playhouse in March. Because he only has "schoolboy Greek" he is working from seven translations.

### Low tech

The Government has ways of making information technology work. During a meeting of the Commons standing committee on the British Telecommunications Bill, the television screen announcing what was happening in the chamber broke down. The Welsh Nationalist, Dafydd Wigley, deeply interested in the Water Bill, demanded vigorously that something must be done. "This," suggested the urbane Minister for Information Technology, Kenneth Baker, smoothly.

● The latest list of GLC grants includes one to the *Sensible Footwear Theatre Company*: £3,330 towards running costs.

### Up and away

A piratical peer who is still handy with a cutlass (always, it is said, in his do in films) tells me he feels a catch in the throat when he hears the signature tune of BBC-1's *Holiday* travel programme. It is, he tells me, an old pirate song whose verses end with the words: "High on the galleons tread".

My aristocratic chum feels it the more since he was condemned to death by Franco for some freebooting travel of his own, undertaken during the Spanish Civil War. "I was absent at the time of sentence, which is important on such occasions," he says. "But what will they use next? Perhaps 'Hey then, up we go' for a programme on air travel."

### Guiding spirit

A grandmother is suing the Boy Scouts of America for the right to be a scoutmaster. Catherine Pollard of Milford, Connecticut, is asking the state's human rights commission to give her the job. She says she ran the local troop for four years in the absence of a male scoutmaster, but when she asked for the title she was told that, though she had done a fine job, "it takes a man to build character." The Scouts' policy permits women to undertake various assignments in scouting, but not to be scoutmasters. Judge Helen Pearl, who is hearing the case, is herself a former cub mistress.

British Airways, who invented the odorous kipper, will shortly surprise passengers on flights from South Africa with another delicacy: steaks of ostrich. My cookbooks say ostrich is good only for producing black and greasy blizzards, but John Taylorson, head of BA's catering, says that is all wrong. The fillets, he says, are a cross between venison and beef, and will be delicious served in a creamed pepper sauce.

PHS

## The challenge facing the Alliance now

# Time to unveil the new mould

by David Marquand

Today sees the first of a series of Alliance rallies designed to set out the themes on which its two parties will campaign in the run-up to the general election. We shall do ourselves great damage if we become preoccupied solely with the economy. The Alliance was born of a revolt against Britain's political system; it is in our critique of that system that our real significance lies.

The politico-economic crisis with which successive British governments have grappled – unavailingly for a decade and a half – has given rise to three broad schools of thought. In the middle of the ideological spectrum – on the "wet" left of the Conservative Party and the old, Callaghan-Healey right of the Labour Party – are the true, small "c" conservatives. For these, the crisis is a myth. The Keynesian-managed capitalism which we have known since the war is still in working order, and so is the traditional "Westminster model" of parliamentary government. Britain's problems are to be overcome, not by rash new departures from the conventional wisdom of the recent past, but by solidifying on in the old familiar way, along the old, familiar paths.

On the two extremes of the spectrum – among the Conservative "dries" and the Labour left – are what might be called the economic radicals. Here, Conservatives and Labour differ greatly, but the differences are less striking than the similarities. Both recognize that the crisis has not been caused by the crisis itself, but by the failure to reach changes. Both see it, however, as an economic crisis, not a political

one. Both are wedded to the existing political system, and both hope to use the enormous panoply of power which that system gives to a government in possession of a temporary majority in the Commons to force radical and irreversible changes on the economy.

The third school, to which the Alliance belongs and of which it is the vehicle, contains the political radicals. Like the conservatives, these believe that it is premature to mourn the death of Keynesian economics. Like the economic radicals, however, they also believe that Britain is in a state of crisis, from which the old ways offer no escape. Unlike both, they see it as a political crisis, to be overcome by political means.

### Not luxuries but essentials for recovery and peace

For them proportional representation, parliamentary reform, decentralization of government and a bill of rights – indeed, all the interconnected political and constitutional reforms without which Britain cannot adapt herself to the economic and social changes since the "Westminster model" took its modern form nearly 100 years ago – are not luxuries, to be postponed until the more pressing bread-and-butter questions of jobs, prices and social welfare have been answered. They are necessary conditions of economic recovery and social peace.

Few ordinary voters consciously

belong to this third school. Most do so unconsciously. The British people know they have been badly governed for the last quarter of a century. They also know that the fault lies less in the particular policies of particular governments than in the system: in the weary defeatism of the Whitehall mandarin, in the narrow sectionalism of the organized producer groups on both sides of industry, in the introversion and unrepresentativeness of the two big parties.

That is why they gave the Alliance such an enthusiastic welcome in the tumultuous eight months between the launch of the SDP and the Crosby by-election, when it seemed to promise a change of system rather than mere changes of policy. If we are to rekindle that enthusiasm, we must give the promise which evoked it as high a priority as we did when we began.

Slogans about "breaking the mould" are not enough. Still less is reliance on the piecemeal ad-hockery which the British Establishment confuses with common sense. Since the mid-1960s, this country has suffered a long series of ad hoc constitutional changes and attempted changes – an abortive plan for House of Lords reform, two abortive plans for devolution in Scotland and Wales; three different schemes of parliamentary reform; sweeping changes in the structure of local government and the boundaries of local authorities; the introduction of the popular referendum. They sprang from no coherent principle and embodied no public consensus. Partly because of this, they failed, almost without

exception, to achieve the objectives for which their authors had hoped.

If we have learned anything from the last 20 years, we should have learned that the constitution is a whole, made up of interrelated parts; that it is fatal to make changes in one part without thinking through the consequences for the others; and that the deepening constitutional malaise which lies at the root of this country's political and economic ills can be cured only by a comprehensive settlement, based on coherent and explicit principles.

### Pointing the way to the Alliance's place in history

The means are to hand. Soon after it was formed, the Alliance set up two joint SDP-Liberal commissions, one on economic recovery and one on constitutional reform. The first did the groundwork for the Alliance's economic strategy. If it has the courage and imagination, the second can yet delineate the outlines of the new constitutional settlement which ought to be an Alliance government's chief claim to a place in British history.

If it does so, we have a chance, not merely to break the mould, but to replace it. If it sinks back into the soggy pragmatism which has characterized the old parties' approach to constitutional change, we risk betraying the hopes of which we are the only credible repository. Professor Marquand is vice-chairman of the SDP policy committee.

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## Richard North looks at the Whitehall anomaly in land improvements

# Digging out the farmers' two-way cash crop

Farmer Tom Richards would like to combine conservation, tradition and profit, and believes he can. His Welsh farm has lovely soggy fields, *Gwynn Goch* (red meadow), abundant in streams, flowers, birds and butterflies.

The Nature Conservancy Council, which is funded by the Department of the Environment, pays him small sums to forgo some of the extra profit that could result from draining the field. He regards the arrangement as fair. If he wished, though, he could benefit greatly from a structure of subsidies for land improvement and EEC-supported prices for extra produce already in massive surplus.

In this crazy system, two government ministries pursue opposing objectives: the Ministry of Agriculture spends a fortune tempting farmers to wreck the countryside in the cause of greater productivity; Environment now proposes to spend even more money than at present in bribing the farmers to resist these blandishments.

The problem is the result of a long misreading of farming practices. For too long farmers have persuaded the public that Britain must produce more and more milk and meat, while the conservation movement has been slow in showing what a dangerous and expensive charade modern farming has become.

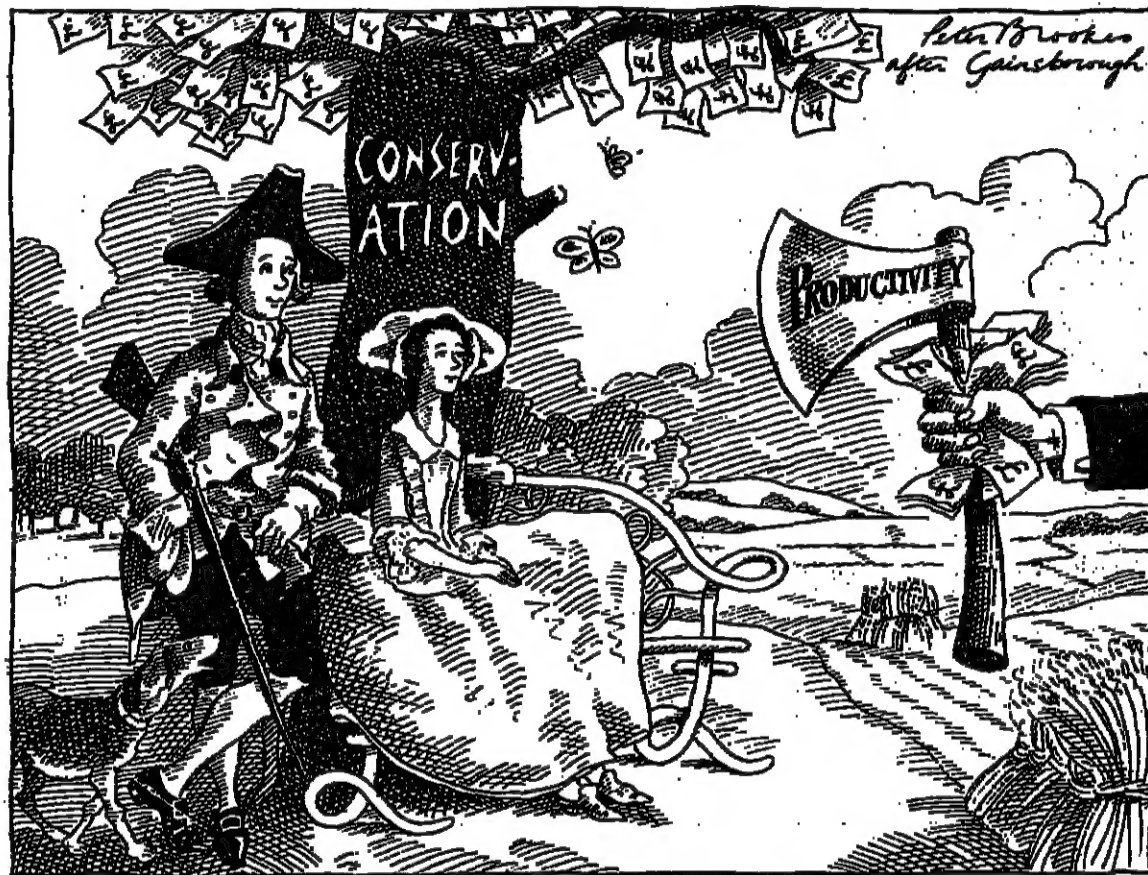
Critics ranging from Richard Body, Conservative MP and author of the recently published *Agriculture: The Triumph and the Shame*, to Marian Shoard, with her *Theft of the Countryside*, have castigated the maze of grants and subsidies which bolster farmers' incomes. Farmers, uniquely among British businessmen, are not hampered by serious planning controls as they change the face of the landscape.

Several independent reports are due to be published this spring which will urge tougher regulations in the countryside.

Left to themselves, many farmers would continue to farm as their predecessors did. But the Ministry of Agriculture, in spite of a statutory obligation to take account of conservation, tempts them with grants to drain or plough land in order to increase production (it also increases the dependence on fertilizer, pesticides, bought-in seed, diesel fuel and machinery, much of it also subsidized).

Cynics in the Ministry admit that we do not need extra production but insist that every pint of milk and bag of grain helps Britain gain EEC funds. Until recently, the Ministry often steamrollered through its policy against Department of Environment opposition.

The Treasury has called on the Ministry of Agriculture to revise the cost-benefit analysis on which it assesses grant-aid, since it is suspected of being crucially weighted in favour of "improvement," whatever the cost to taxpayers or the environment; Treasury pressure is also believed to have gone a long way toward insisting that the Ministry consults the DOE before grant-aid is given to farmers in sensitive areas. The first major fruit is believed to be the compromise over Halvergate Marsh,



in Norfolk's Broadland, where grant-aid on some proposed drainage schemes has been withheld. But two bodies, the Council for the Protection of Rural England and the Council for National Parks (CPRE and CNP), are alleging shoddy work by the DOE. It apparently hoped to keep as a "departmental matter" (that is to say, not scrutinized by Parliament) the proposed financial guidelines for compensating farmers whose freedom to take grant-aid to change their farming practices is restricted by conservation requirements.

The CPRE and CNP have drawn attention to conflicting ministerial statements during the closing stages of the Wildlife and Countryside Act's passage through Parliament, which led MPs and peers to expect a degree of control over what the guidelines were to be.

"It is proposed that farmers be compensated for the profit they would have made," says John Bowers, an economist at Leeds University. "But typically between 50 and 80 per cent of that profit would have been subsidy, and sometimes more." No comparable principle of compensation exists elsewhere in the economy.

"It does seem peculiar," says Richard Body. "After all, a farmer buys a farm knowing that it has, say, wetland on it, and gets it on the cheap because of its lower productivity. It appears rather naughty to expect to be paid handsomely for foregoing subsidy from the taxpayer to improve the value of the land."

The sums involved are large. In one deal, in Kent, a farmer is said to have negotiated compensation of £100,000 a year in another case, Warren Farm on Exmoor National Park, compensation alone more than 10 per cent of capital – would have justified purchase by an incoming farmer. Appalled, the National Park bought the farm itself.

The CPRE and CNP have engaged the interest of the chairman of the Commons Select Committee on the Environment, Reg Freeson, to bring the issue under public scrutiny. The Government will be faced with an embarrassing choice: to reject taxpayers' expenditure on spoiling the countryside, or to admit the need for regulation, or to pay dearly for conservation, even when it is government expenditure which most threatens it.

Geneva results and the behaviour of the European allies, the anti-American mood in West Germany will grow. Dr Kohl and the missile plans will run into difficulties that could lead a Christian Democratic government into examining an interim solution more positively. And, of course, if the Social Democrats win, they will press the Americans very hard for a compromise in Geneva.

Why did Mr Gromyko come here to talk about all this when his country is negotiating with the Americans, and with them alone? He did so because, willy-nilly, the Federal Republic has been dragged into the middle of the East-West talks.

Without deployment in Germany, the NATO twin-track strategy collapses. Only the West Germans can therefore put any real leverage on the Americans from within the Western camp. And conversely it is only on the West Germans that the Russians themselves can exert real influence, pulling on the strings of relations with East Germany, trade, détente and heightened West German anxieties about the East-West conflict.

In spite of anger in the conservative press that Mr Gromyko seemed to achieve more in his visit than his hosts, those he dealt with came away optimistic that agreement can be found. For once, they do not believe they have been outfoxed.

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Michael Binyon

## Ronald Butt

# Viva Victorian virtues

If the world and its press had not been riveted on what Mrs Thatcher had to say about the date of the general election (and in the event she said little more than wait and see) it would have paid more attention to that part of her long television interview with Mr Brian Walden last Sunday in which she fully accepted that her vision for the future involved a wish to restore Victorian values. Even so, what she said was enough to amaze some of the bourgeoisie.

Mrs Thatcher had described her vision of the future Britain in which people were more independent of the state. When Mr Walden suggested that this vision implied a restoration of Victorian values, Mrs Thatcher embraced the idea with enthusiasm.

The Victorian age in which these values prevailed was, she said, one in which Britain became great; when great things were achieved by voluntary action (including the building of schools and hospitals on an unparalleled scale) and when people who prospered used their independence and initiative to prosper others.

It was in short, a vision to scandalise the strange personality of Lab-Lib England as represented by *The Guardian*, which saw it not simply as a restatement of the basic Conservative teaching of self-help, thrift and individual striving but as implying a return to the "Victorian tradition" that the poor and disadvantaged should find salvation through the philanthropy of the better off. It suggested that a climate of Victorian deference and fear in industry was a necessary part of her formula.

The conventional Lab-Lib mind detests private charity as a humiliation to its beneficiaries while seeing no humiliation in the queues of supplicants for the dispensations of state bureaucracy. It sees no humiliation in the queues at hospitals and surgeries where doctors short of time and faced of nerves address patients *de haut en bas*, and where cases of need have to wait in equality with those cases where the need has been created by the over-easy facility. It sees no humiliation in an over-burdened health system where home visits have almost ceased to be a reality and the doctor's receptionist rules.

It sees no humiliation for the supplicant seeking the welfare dispensed by those enjoying their little brief authority as arbiters of social priorities. It sees nothing humiliating in a system under which a boy or girl's chance of university study hangs wholly on the changing financial climate of the state. It sees nothing humiliating for universities and colleges when they must wait on the funds available to them in any particular year for lack of financial independence, with the result that some are forced into retrenchment that threatens the very existence of valued institutions and departments that were encouraged to over-expand when the state seemed flush with money.

To the Lab-Lib mind there is a simple answer to this. Never cut the aid. Go on spending collectively

more and more until the bones of a bankrupt society are all that remains of the spendthrift economy which ladles out money when the going seems easy and withdraws it in a panic during hard times. State "giving" never allows independence to its beneficiaries, keeping them always dependent.

The same distrust of independence is found in attitudes to housing. The political left instinctively dislikes private ownership and, still more, private rented accommodation, preferring the council accommodation that can be allocated according to bureaucratic interpretation of social justice. Of course, council accommodation had its origin in a generous concern for those unable to house themselves adequately and for this purpose it will always have a place. But it now also has other overtones. Labour authorities buy up private properties in which they can plant tenants, create dependency and, with luck, gain votes.

The case against the existing welfare state is not that it is concerned with the welfare of the people but that it takes a form which gives to government great spending power and a damaging right to provide and withdraw money according to criteria defined by itself at any time. It is a system which has become so all-embracing as to be inimical to real independence and responsibility.

Yet there could be another sort of welfare state. The trouble in Britain is that we have created a bogus equation between the welfare state and the socialist welfare state.

Between now and the election, Mrs Thatcher has to show that her concept of the welfare state could bring better welfare. To admire the independence, energy and philanthropy of the Victorians is not to wish to return to their standards of social class and relative riches which were outmoded by the increased wealth, new inventions and new ideas of our century. If people are given reasonable responsibility for themselves, they will tend to act responsibly. If instead they are supplicants at the state's counter, they will grab what they can, for in doing so, they do not see the others that they hurt. They see only the impersonal face behind the counter who pays out but does not really pay. The signs are that an understanding of responsibility is re-emerging under this government. If it were not, Mrs Thatcher would not lead in the public opinion polls.

But the Prime Minister needs to be more explicit about the framework of social responsibility within which individual responsibility is to be encouraged, especially in places of work. If the selfishness of militant union leaders is to be rejected, it must be replaced by the participation of workers in a genuine fraternity of the workplace. That is why works councils, profit sharing and participation matter. To be successful, Mrs Thatcher's road to a responsible society requires not the diminution of the state's concern for welfare, but a ceaseless search for what the state can do to help people help themselves.

## Nicholas Ashford

# As Reagan slips, stand by for summity

Washington

There is a macabre, almost grisly quality about the way in which political society in Washington goes about disposing of presidents whose power or popularity is thought to be in decline.

Congress and the press between them sliced up President Carter during his last two years in office like a piece of salami. And now knives are being sharpened around town for Ronald Reagan, who this week begins the second half of his presidential term.

A recent editorial in *The New York Times* declared that "the stench of failure hangs over Ronald Reagan's White House." Now *The New York Times* is the flagship of the East Coast liberal establishment and has never been a supporter of Mr Reagan. However, until recently the newspaper, in deference to the President's popularity and the scale of his early legislative victories, has been notably restrained in its criticism of the Reagan presidency.

In the *Washington Post*, David Broder, one of America's most perceptive political columnists, has pronounced that the phasing out of Reaganism is well under way.

But among conservatives also, the people who two years ago saw Reagan as their Sir Galahad, a sense of disillusionment has set in. An editorial in the latest issue of the conservative weekly *Human Events*, complained that the Administration was adrift.

The fact that Mr Reagan is now under attack from the left and the right could be taken to mean that he is steering a sound course at the centre of the political spectrum. This would appear to be his own interpretation as he intersperses his work days at the White House with leisurely breaks in California and at Camp David. No one, at least, is accusing him of being a right-winger, as they did Mr Carter.

However, critics on the left and right are both making the same point – that he has allowed his leadership to become seriously eroded.

For right-wingers this loss of authority is demonstrated by the way ideology has given way to pragmatism, and the fact that the advisers whose counsel he heeds most are "moderates" such as Mr James Baker, the White House chief of staff, and middle-of-the-road congressmen such as Senators Howard Baker and Robert Dole. Conservatives blame these "re-

alist" (a disparaging term in the vocabulary of the radical right) for a string of recent reverses and policy changes. There was the \$227,000 million tax increase last August, the five-cents-a-gallon increase in the price of petrol, and a congressional snub to the MEX missile. Now the President has been persuaded not only to agree to \$8,000m cut in defence spending – one of the right-wingers' sacred cows – but also to consider a whole range of revenue-raising schemes (ie taxes) to try to reduce the budget deficit.

Mr Reagan is no longer perceived as the tough leader who was able to carry all before him during the first 18 months of his time in office. For right-wingers he has become overly cautious and unimaginative.

On the other side of the political divide, Mr Reagan's lack of leadership is seen as manifesting itself in his inability to recognize his past errors, in particular the shambles caused by his Administration's economic policies. Although he has recently started tinkering with these policies, he has failed to grasp the basic point that one cannot cut taxes, greatly increase defence spending and still end up with a balanced budget.

Mr Reagan's conduct of foreign policy has also come in for questioning. He appears divided between those in his Administration who favour a tough line with the Soviet Union and those who want to respond more positively to Mr Andropov's peace proposals. His widely-praised Middle East peace initiative is floundering because Israel senses no real pressure from the Reagan Administration to take it seriously. He listens to conflicting advice about how to treat the European allies.

There is one relatively easy way for Mr Reagan to overcome this leadership crisis – by engaging in summity. There is growing speculation in Washington that during the course of this year he will not only hold a summit meeting with the Soviet leaders but with the Chinese as well. Summits make good television. They also give the impression of the President as a man of action. If he were to be seen concluding an arms control agreement with Mr Andropov, this would restore his image as a dynamic leader and enhance his prospects for 1984 – if he decides to run again. And some of the knives which are now being sharpened might be returned to their sheaths.

سكول من الإهل











## Investment and finance

City Editor  
Anthony Hilton

### Battle for state industries

Leaders of our nationalized industries are most concerned about a Private Member's Bill which had its first reading in Parliament on Tuesday.

The brainchild of Mr Norman St John Stevas - with backing among Conservatives - from Mr Edward Du Cann, and among Liberals from Mr Richard Wainwright - the Parliamentary Control of Expenditure (Reform) Bill could dramatically change the way nationalized industries are held accountable to Parliament.

The present policy, drafted by the ICI director Mr Ronald Tibbs during his secondment to the "Think Tank", says basically that the government department should act like a holding company board. It should map out the philosophy and monitor progress, but should leave the actual running of the businesses to its managers.

Though a private member's measure, the new Bill has sufficient backing to make its enactment a significant possibility. Hence the concern of the nationalized industries, who fear in particular that the proposal to beef up and transfer the Comptroller and Auditor General's office from Government to Parliament, because it might herald the kind of monitoring which is the pattern in the Civil Service. Specifically it might mean a member of the Comptroller's office located in each nationalized industry, with the power to demand whatever files and information he might require.

Parliament would, therefore, be able to probe much more easily into the affairs of the state industries.

But at the same time these probes will inevitably inhibit the commercial development of the industries, if only because they constitute more interference. It should be an interesting battle.

### Dow dips as investors take profits

Renewed profit-taking saw share prices lose ground in early trading in New York, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average losing 4.78 to 1,074.87 by mid-morning.

Declines led advances by 5.5 to 433 on turnover of \$55 million shares, but business was described as low key after Monday's performance, which saw the Dow nudge its record high of 1,092.35.

Many dealers said the selling had been triggered by investors who had left instructions with their brokers to sell their shares once the index hit 1,090.

In London, shares recovered after the pound's healthier performance leaving the market bears running for cover. The FT Index closed 6.8 up at 621.6.

Gilt also recovered their poise after recent weakness stemming from the pound's fall and upward pressure on interest rates.

Falls of 2½ were replaced with gains of 1½.

Market report and prices, page 16

### Average earnings grow by 8.5 per cent

## Pay rises hit five-year low, but still ahead of inflation

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Average earnings are now rising more slowly than at any time in the last five years, but are keeping well ahead of price increases.

Figures from the Department of Employment yesterday show that the underlying increase in earnings in the year to November was 8½ per cent, down from 8½ per cent in October and 11 per cent a year earlier. This is the lowest yearly rise since November 1977.

Lower pay deals in the wage round which began in August are beginning to feed through into the earnings figures. But the November slowdown mostly reflected shorter working hours as factories starved of orders cut overtime or put workers on short time.

Pay is still rising faster than prices, however. Inflation fell to 6.3 per cent in November and is expected to drop below 6 per cent when the December figures are published tomorrow.

This means that real earnings have been rising - one explanation of the retail sales boom in the second half of last year.

Only 4 per cent of Britain's 20 million workers had settled by November, with the bulk of pay deals concluded between January and June. But the evidence so far points to a significant reduction in settlements from last year.

The Confederation of British Industry's pay databank, which monitors deals in manufacturing industry, shows settlements averaging 6.1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1982 compared with 6.8 per cent in the third quarter and 7.2 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1981.

Disturbances due to bank pay and delayed settlements pushed up the official earnings index to 8.3 per cent in November from 7.3 per cent in October.

But the underlying index calculated by employment

AVERAGE EARNINGS			
Whole economy, seasonally adjusted			
	Index Jan 1979=100	% change on year earlier	% underlying
1981 Oct	218.4	11.1	11.1
Nov	214.4	11.3	11.1
Dec	215.5	10.1	11.1
1982 Jan	216.4	10.8	11.1
Feb	215.4	11.4	10.8
Mar	217.7	11.0	10.8
Apr	215.8	10.2	10.8
May	220.5	10.4	10.8
June	224.0	9.8	9.8
July	227.8	11.0	9.8
Aug	229.0	7.8	9.8
Sept	226.7	6.8	9.8
Oct	228.0	8.3	9.8
Nov	222.1	8.3	8.3

Source: Dept of Employment

department - statisticians - is regarded as a more reliable guide to earnings trends.

The Government is hoping that most of the crucial pay deals in the present round will be out of the way by late spring when the rate of inflation - after falling to about 5 per cent - is expected to rise.

It is also discounting worries that the drop in the exchange rate, which boosts company profits as well as import prices and inflation, could lead rapidly to higher pay deals.

It is thought the depth of the recession and continuing stiff competition from imports, which make it hard for companies to pass on cost increases, will keep up the pressure for lower settlements.

But the outlook for pay and inflation in the next wage round now looks highly uncertain.

The Treasury forecasts, published at the time of the Chancellor's autumn statement in November, assumed pay deals averaging 5 to 5½ per cent in the present round, producing earnings growth of about 6½ per cent.

But some slippage on the earnings figures would still be compatible with stable inflation - after the surge in import prices has worked through - if the lower pound were to produce higher growth.

### Share vote backs Viyella takeover

By Andrew Cornelius

Vantona has won the first stage of its battle to take over rival textiles company Carrington Viyella. But if the merger goes through Mr Bill Fieldhouse, chairman of Carrington Viyella, will have to fight for payment of any golden handshake in the courts.

More than 75 per cent of Carrington Viyella's shares were voted in favour of accepting the Vantona takeover terms at the first closing date of the Vantona offer yesterday. An official announcement confirming the level of acceptance for Vantona's two-for-five share offer will be made to the Stock Exchange today.

The proposed merger is almost certain to go ahead if shareholders in both companies approve the deal at separate extraordinary meetings tomorrow.

Shareholders, including representatives from institutions with big holdings in the companies will be reassured by the news that the controversial service agreement which could give Mr Fieldhouse with a huge golden handshake once the merger takes place is unlikely to be honoured.

The five-year, £75,000 a year agreement would entitle Mr Fieldhouse to full compensation of £375,000 if he is in dispute with his new employers within the two years of the merger being agreed.

It now seems likely that if Mr Fieldhouse is ousted from the board of the newly-merged company he will have to take any claim for compensation to the courts.

The tough Vantona board, led by Mr David Alliance, is making it clear privately that the agreement has no legal standing.

Mr Joe Hyman, the rebel Carrington Viyella shareholder, who is urging shareholders to vote against the proposed merger, has also questioned the validity of the agreement after seeking legal advice.

He has said that he could implement a rescue plan for Carrington Viyella within days if Vantona withdrew its bid. He said that he would not support the bid with his near 6 per cent shareholding unless the level of acceptance was close to 90 per cent at the first closing date.

However, the Vantona board is under no pressure by its failure to win a greater level of acceptance first time round and will press ahead with the bid assuming there are no hiccups at the meetings tomorrow.

Higher profits and a sharp increase in stock prices pushed companies into an £800m financial surplus on capital account in the third quarter of 1982 after a deficit of £1,100m.

### Lloyds & Scottish profits slump

By Jonathan Clare

The cost of buying Bowmaker and Hamilton Leasing has left Lloyds and Scottish, the finance house, with profits of £10.7m against £29.2m - much lower than expected.

Shareholders - mainly Lloyds Bank and the Royal Bank of Scotland - have had their dividend cut by 30 per cent to 3.87p and are faced with a rights issue to raise £70m.

Without Bowmaker and Hamilton, profits would have been nearer £18m. The rights issue is to pay off the loans incurred in buying the two companies. Their acquisition cost £7.3m in finance charges last year.

Lloyds and Scottish also suffered from rising interest rates at the beginning of last year, though Lombard National Westminster's finance house subsidiary, managed much better results over the same period.

### Plea on industry's 'dive'

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry may ask the Government to designate the West Midlands, once the heartland of British engineering, as an assisted area in a bid to halt what it describes as the "dramatic dive" in the region's economy.

Regional assistance is one of the options the CBI is considering before it meets government officials to urge positive action to correct the underlying structural weaknesses in the West Midlands economy.

CBI concern about the Midlands has coincided with the announcement this week of two new foreign investment projects in the new town of Telford in Shropshire.

Unimation of the United States is to establish a £10m robot plant in the town and yesterday Hitachi of Japan confirmed that it intends to invest £25m in a government-backed video tape manufacturing plant. The two developments initially will employ more than 400.

Dr Malcolm Skillicorn, the CBI's West Midlands regional chairman, said yesterday, however, that the recession had painfully exposed the region's over-dependence on a narrow range of manufacturing industries.

The motorway and rail networks needed more capital investment and improving the links with the south and east would help to attract new investment and broaden the region's economic base.

On the question of regional assistance, he said that there could be more effective ways of getting new investment and that was the reason for starting talks with the Government.

The Hitachi project, which could benefit Britain's balance of trade with Japan by up to £20m a year, is costing the Government about £4m.

### Banks plan Yugoslav debt rescue

By Michael Prest

A representative group of leading bank lenders to Yugoslavia, including Barclays, will meet in London tomorrow to hammer out details of a rescue for the country.

It is hoped that arrangements can be completed by the middle of next month, but assessing each bank's exposure to Yugoslavia is proving complicated.

The whole rescue deal, which involves governments, central banks, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank as well as commercial banks, is now believed to be worth \$3,000m (£1,910m).

Western governments will provide about half that amount, mainly in the form of export credits. The actual re-scheduling will be for \$2,500m and the Bank for International Settlements will provide an additional \$300m of bridging finance.

Strict conditions, however, will be attached to the IMF portion of the package, valued at \$650m.

Banking sources say that prices of commodities such as meat and petrol will have to be increased by 25 per cent.

The Yugoslav dinar will be devalued by between 15 and 20 per cent.

The World Bank may offer \$250m and the package will be completed by up to \$1,000m from the commercial banks.



Lord Forte: waiting for The Savoy

### THF still has an eye on Savoy

By Peter Welham

Lord Forte, chairman of Trusthouse Forte, still has his sights on The Savoy group, where THF owns 65 per cent of the equity, but controls only 40 per cent of the voting capital.

The share stake was "an investment for the future", Lord Forte said yesterday. THF did not intend selling the shares, nor launching a new bid. He was prepared "to wait indefinitely until the directors and Sir Hugh Wootton, chairman of the Savoy, approach us in due course about the management".

In 1981, THF spent £35m acquiring its share stake in the Savoy, after an unsuccessful bid approach. Under the City Code on Takeovers THF is now free to renew its bid, the City believes that Savoy's defences are so well entrenched and sentiment against THF within the Savoy board so strong that the chances of a further bid being successful are remote.

Winning control of the Savoy would crown the career of Lord Forte, who will be 75 this year. Yesterday, he reported profits for his group up from £52.3m to £57.1m and a higher dividend.

### Illingworth bid panel enlarged

By Jeremy Warner

A sixth member of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission has been appointed to the panel examining a bid for the Yorkshire textiles group Illingworth Morris in order to avoid the possibility of a row if the commission's eventual recommendation on the bid is split. It is Mr David Richards, a senior partner of accountants Deloitte Haskins and Sells.

There had been widespread worries that the original appointment of a panel consisting of only five commission members could be unduly advantageous to Illingworth's bidder, Mr Alan Lewis's Isle of Man based company, Abele.

Under the Fair Trading Act, a clear two-thirds majority recommendation by the commission is required to block a bid.

Where a commission panel consists of only five people, a bid would be automatically allowed even if three of the panel's members were against it. This bias towards allowing a merger rather than blocking it is deliberately built into the legislation.

The appointment of a sixth commission member increases the chances of reaching a two-thirds majority recommendation. It is generally considered likely that the eventual outcome of the commission's deliberations will be split in view of the division in Whitehall on whether Mr Lewis's bid should be referred to the first place.



Lawson: encouraged by interest in gas fields

### Higher gas payments prompt new interest in exploration

## N Sea licence bids raise £30m

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The Government expects to raise about £30m from the auction of exploration acreage in the latest North Sea licensing round, and can look forward to a significant increase in the search for and development of gas fields off the east coast of England.

Conoco, the American oil company, said yesterday it was considering developing two gas discoveries in the southern North Sea at a cost of £190m. This disclosure coincides with publication of the results of this week's eighth offshore licensing round in which companies chased gas prospects more fervently than potential oil finds.

The Department of Energy said about 100 companies, including all the largest international oil companies, had submitted applications for blocks.

A total of 180 blocks were on offer and 60 applications from different consortia were received. The Government plans to award about 85 licences.

Fifteen blocks in the mature northern area of the North Sea, a proven oil province, were up for auction. Bids were received for about half of them, and the successful bids are likely to raise about £30m for the Government, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary said.

The rest of the blocks will be awarded by the traditional discretionary method. The Department of Energy said 38 were in the proven gas province of the southern North Sea, and applications were made for 23 of them.

Other applications were received for blocks on offer in the North Approaches, an unexplored area east of Shetland; west of the Orkneys; and in the central area of the North Sea.

Although the Government will be disappointed by the relatively modest acreage, Mr Lawson will be encouraged by the interest shown in the gas acreage.

This follows the enactment of only five commission members could be unduly advantageous to Illingworth's bidder, Mr Alan Lewis's Isle of Man based company, Abele.

Under the Fair Trading Act, a clear two-thirds majority recommendation by the commission is required to block a bid.

Where a commission panel consists of only five people, a bid would be automatically allowed even if three of the panel's members were against it. This bias towards allowing a merger rather than blocking it is deliberately built into the legislation.

The appointment of a sixth commission member increases the chances of reaching a two-thirds majority recommendation. It is generally considered likely that the eventual outcome of the commission's deliberations will be split in view of the division in Whitehall on whether Mr Lewis's bid should be referred to the first place.

Conoco said higher prices had encouraged it to consider development of the Victor and Valiant fields off East Anglia and Lincolnshire. These could start producing gas by the mid to late 1980s. It also announced a third gas discovery South-west of the producing Viking field.

The number of companies which applied for licences is only half the number which applied in the seventh round two years ago, when many non-oil companies were encouraged to take part.

## News in brief

### International

Fiat is withdrawing from the US car market where it sells only two models, the X-19 and the 124 Spider, a company official said in Turin yesterday.

### Markets

Equities rallied, helped by the firmer pound and bear closing, with the FT Index closing 6.8 up at 621.6. Gilt ended the day with gains of 1½.

The dollar made further gains on world currency markets as the flight out of Deutschmarks continued. It rose 1.87 pfennigs to DM 2.4117. The pound, trading on the sidelines, was slightly down on the dollar at \$1.5745 but its currency basket index rose 0.3 to 82.3.

### Companies

The appointment of Mr David Roberts and Mr Martin Bunting as members of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission was announced yesterday. Mr Richards, 54, is a senior partner of Deloitte Haskins and Sells and Mr Bunting, 48, is a director of Imperial Group.

Stenhouse Holdings, the insurance broking group, is asking all directors and senior managers to disclose any interests they may have in organizations doing business with the group. Results of the inquiry will be announced at the annual meeting.

Although Racal Electronics announced pretax profits up from £38.44m to £46.98m for the half year ending October 15, the second half will not see the same percentage increase and pretax profits for the year are expected to be between £115m and £125m, as against £102.62m.

Tate & Lyle announced earnings up for the fourth successive year: at 48p a share they are up 29 per cent on last year. Page 14

### STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 621.6 up 6.8  
FT Gilt 78.90 up 0.23  
FT All Share 395.07 up 2.28  
Bargains 24.021  
Tring Hall USM index: 155.1 up 0.4  
Hongkong: Hang Seng index 906.54 up 16.63  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones 7,969.88 down 59.60  
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest) 1,074.87 down 4.78

### CURRENCIES

Sterling 1.5745 down 20pts  
Index 82.3 up 0.3  
DM 3.80  
Fr F 10.7725  
Yen 369.50  
Dollar Index 119.1 up 0.8  
DM 2.4117 up 187pts  
Gold \$496.50 up \$10.50

### INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates  
Base rates 11  
3-month interbank 11½  
Euro-currency rates  
3-month dollar 8½-8¾  
3-month DM 5½-5¾  
3-month Fr F 20½-20¾  
ECGD Fixed Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period December 8, 1982 to January 4, 1983 inclusive \$0.833 per cent.

### TODAY

Interims: Davy Corp, André de Bret, Dons, MFI, Alfred Walker.  
Finals: Eurotherm Intl, Greenfri Invest and Co, Lada Inv Tr, V J Lovell, Sth African Land and Exp.  
Economic statistics: Cyclical indicators for the UK economy (Dec); preliminary estimate of consumers' expenditure (4th qtr); public sector borrowing requirement and details of local authority borrowing (4th qtr).

### PRICE CHANGES

BAT Ind 689p up 25p  
Audiocronic 15p up 3p  
Delta Inv 280p up 15p  
French T. 140p up 15p  
Talbox 6½ up 1½p  
Tate & Lyle 254p up 22p  
AGB Resrch 292p down 17p  
Ferranti 447p down 10p  
Gestetner 33p down 5p  
Plessey 602p down 20p  
Racal Elect 484p down 63p  
Rwmtree Mack 204p down 6p

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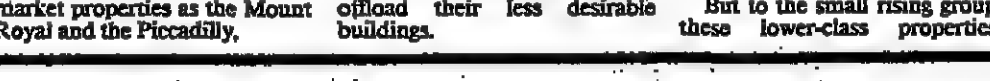


# Peter Hook to head Bowmaker

London Films, of which he is chairman, though he will retain his investment in SelecTV.

Even the mighty Hilton chain

# Five-star hotels lose their staying power as construction costs rise



the volume end of the market.

## Combating 'a crisis of contraction'

10

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1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-75	1873-74	1872-73	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56	1854-55	1853-54	1852-53	1851-52	1850-51	1849-50	1848-49	1847-48	1846-47	1845-46	1844-45	1843-44	1842-43	1841-42	1840-41	1839-40	1838-39	1837-38	1836-37	1835-36	1834-35	1833-34	1832-33	1831-32	1830-31	1829-30	1828-29	1827-28	1826-27	1825-26	1824-25	1823-24	1822-23	1821-22	1820-21	1819-20	1818-19	1817-18	1816-17	1815-16	1814-15	1813-14	1812-13	1811-12	1810-11	1809-10	1808-09	1807-08	1806-07	1805-06	1804-05	1803-04	1802-03	1801-02	1800-01	1799-00	1798-99	1797-98	1796-97	1795-96	1794-95	1793-94	1792-93	1791-92	1790-91	1789-90	1788-89	1787-88	1786-87	1785-86	1784-85	1783-84	1782-83	1781-82	1780-81	1779-80	1778-79	1777-78	1776-77	1775-76	1774-75	1773-74	1772-73	1771-72	1770-71	1769-70	1768-69	1767-68	1766-67	1765-66	1764-65	1763-64	1762-63	1761-62	1760-61	1759-60	1758-59	1757-58	1756-57	1755-56	1754-55	1753-54	1752-53	1751-52	1750-51	1749-50	1748-49	1747-48	1746-47	1745-46	1744-45	1743-44	1742-43	1741-42	1740-41	1739-40	1738-39	1737-38	1736-37	1735-36	1734-35	1733-34	1732-33	1731-32	1730-31	1729-30	1728-29	1727-28	1726-27	1725-26	1724-25	1723-24	1722-23	1721-22	1720-21	1719-20	1718-19	1717-18	1716-17	1715-16	1714-15	1713-14	1712-13	1711-12	1710-11	1709-10	1708-09	1707-08	1706-07	1705-06	1704-05	1703-04	1702-03	1701-02	1700-01	1699-00	1698-99	1697-98	1696-97	1695-96	1694-95	1693-94	1692-93	1691-92	1690-91	1689-90	1688-89	1687-88	1686-87	1685-86	1684-85	1683-84	1682-83	1681-82	1680-81	1679-80	1678-79	1677-78	1676-77	1675-76	1674-75	1673-74	1672-73	1671-72	1670-71	1669-70	1668-69	1667-68	1666-67	1665-66	1664-65	1663-64	1662-63	1661-62	1660-61	1659-60	1658-59	1657-58	1656-57	1655-56	1654-55	1653-54	1652-53	1651-52	1650-51	1649-50	1648-49	1647-48	1646-47	1645-46	1644-45	1643-44	1642-43	1641-42	1640-41	1639-40	1638-39	1637-38	1636-37	1635-36	1634-35	1633-34	1632-33	1631-32	1630-31	1629-30	1628-29	1627-28	1626-27	1625-26	1624-25	1623-24	1622-23	1621-22	1620-21	1619-20	1618-19	1617-18	1616-17	1615-16	1614-15	1613-14	1612-13	1611-12	1610-11	1609-10	1608-09	1607-08	1606-07	1605-06	1604-05	1603-04	1602-03	1601-02	1600-01	1599-00	1598-99	1597-98	1596-97	1595-96	1594-95	1593-94	1592-93	1591-92	1590-91	1589-90	1588-89	1587-88	1586-87	1585-86	1584-85	1583-84	1582-83	1581-82	1580-81	1579-80	1578-79	1577-78	1576-77	1575-76	1574-75	1573-74	1572-73	1571-72	1570-71	1569-70	1568-69	1567-68	1566-67	1565-66	1564-65	1563-64	1562-63	1561-62	1560-61	1559-60	1558-59	1557-58	1556-57	1555-56	1554-55	1553-54	1552-53	1551-52	1550-51	1549-50	1548-49	1547-48	1546-47	1545-46	1544-45	1543-44	1542-43	1541-42	1540-41	1539-40	1538-39	1537-38	1536-37	1535-36	1534-35	1533-34	1532-33	1531-32	1530-31	1529-30	1528-29	1527-28	1526-27	1525-26	1524-25	1523-24	1522-23	1521-22	1520-21	1519-20	1518-19	1517-18	1516-17	1515-16	1514-15	1513-14	1512-13	1511-12	1510-11	1509-10	1508-09	1507-08	1506-07	1505-06	1504-05	1503-04	1502-03	1501-02	1500-01	1499-00	1498-99	1497-98	1496-97	1495-96	1494-95	1493-94	1492-93	1491-92	1490-91	1489-90	1488-89	1487-88	1486-87	1485-86	1484-85	1483-84	1482-83	1481-82	1480-81	1479-80	1478-79	1477-78	1476-77	1475-76	1474-75	1473-74	1472-73	1471-72	1470-71	1469-70	1468-69	1467-68	1466-67	1465-66	1464-65	1463-64	1462-63	1461-62	1460-61	1459-60	1458-59	1457-58	1456-57	1455-56	1454-55	1453-54	1452-53	1451-52	1450-51	1449-50	1448-49	1447-48	1446-47	1445-46	1444-45	1443-44	1442-43	1441-42	1440-41	1439-40	1438-39	1437-38	1436-37	1435-36	1434-35	1433-34	1432-33	1431-32	1430-31	1429-30	1428-29	1427-28	1426-27	1425-26	1424-25	1423-24	1422-23	1421-22	1420-21	1419-20	1418-19	1417-18	1416-17	1415-16	1414-15	1413-14	1412-13	1411-12	1410-11	1409-10	1408-09	1407-08	1406-07	1405-06	1404-05	1403-04	1402-03	1401-02	1400-01	1399-00	1398-99	1397-98	1396-97	1395-96	1394-95	1393-94	1392-93	1391-92	1390-91	1389-90	1388-89	1387-88	1386-87	1385-86	1384-85	1383-84	1382-83	1381-82	1380-81	1379-80	1378-79	1377-78	1376-77	1375-76	1374-75	1373-74	1372-73	1371-72	1370-71	1369-70	1368-69	1367-68	1366-67	1365-66	1364-65	1363-64	1362-63	1361-62	1360-61	1359-60	1358-59	1357-58	1356-57	1355-56	1354-55	1353-54	1352-53	1351-52	1350-51	1349-50	1348-49	1347-48	1346-47	1345-46	1344-45	1343-44	1342-43	1341-42	1340-41	1339-40	1338-39	1337-38	1336-37	1335-36	1334-35	1333-34	1332-33	1331-32	1330-31	1329-30	1328-29	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# BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY BELL'S

The firmer pound caught dealers on the hop yesterday as share prices recovered from a nervous start prompted by the decision of the market bears to wind up their positions.

Even the disappointing interim figures and subsequent warning on second-half profits failed to cast a shadow. The market which had been looking for profits of £130m for the year has now downgraded the figure to around £115m. As a result the share price responded with a fall of 63p to 484p as a line of 250,000 shares came on offer at around the 480p level. Last night analysts and City institutions were making their way to the Royal Lancaster Hotel in London to pose their own questions at a seminar arranged by the group.

The rest of the electrical sector was also marked lower with Plessey 20p down at 602p, although GEC closed unchanged at 204p, after touching 194p earlier.

The FT Index closed 6.8 up at 621.6, wiping out all of Tuesday's fall stemming from

## MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

# Firm pound lifts shares

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 17. Dealings End, Jan 28. 4 Gommango Day, Jan 31. Settlement Day, Feb 7.

the pound fluctuations on the foreign exchange.

Gold also replaced earlier losses of up to 2½, with gains of ½ in longs, but turnover was described as low and the Bank of England confirmed that tenders for the £750m of Treasury 2½ per cent indexed 2016 have been allotted in full. Dealings began today.

Davy Corporation jumped 3p to 80p ahead of today's interim statement on hopes that the half-year dividend will be maintained, which puts the shares on an historic yield of more than 13 per cent. Taxable profits are expected to slump to £6.6m from £12m and £13m.

Among blue chips BAT Industries led the way with a leap of 24p to 688p following our report yesterday that the shares looked cheap.

ICI continued to respond positively to Rowe & Pimman's recent upgrading with the price adding a further 8p to 378p.

Gold shares also sparked as bullion price crossed the important \$503 an ounce before closing at \$496.75. Among the heavy weight producers Gold Fields stood out with a leap of 7p to \$166½. But elsewhere, the gains were limited to around 5p.

The holding companies were caught short with jobs again again caught short as Middle East rose ½ to 114½ and Barlow Rand 24p to 644½.

On the bid front shares of little E. Austin, the forklift truck company, raced ahead 23p to a new high of 45p after the company announced it was in talks which could lead to an offer being made for it. The company, which last year made losses of £159,000, is currently valued at £1.9m.

Shares of the Glasgow-based textile group, Scott & Robertson, have leapt from 32p to a new high 43p this week following the reverse takeover of Plastic Covers. S & R paid £891,000 in cash and issued 2.61 million shares giving £503 an ounce before closing at \$496.75. Among the heavy weight producers Gold Fields stood out with a leap of 7p to \$166½. But elsewhere, the gains were limited to around 5p.

Also in textiles Mellins rebounded 13p to 163p, despite the group's assurances yesterday that it was planning only a small United Kingdom acquisition. The market is still hoping the group may be on the

verge of a major trading agreement arranged by the newly appointed chairman, Mr. Toulson, Stakeyman.

Meanwhile, shares of Mr. Robert Maxwell's BPCC advanced 5p to a new high of 105p after agreement with the workforce to implement his plans for the group's gravure division. Select TV, which has just appointed Mr. Maxwell chairman, also joined in the fun with a 6p rise to 34p.

This week's newcomer Micron continued to make headway with the shares adding another 20p to 368p compared with the placing price of 190p seen on Monday.

Last year's share of the year, London & Liverpool Trust, showed no inclination to rest on its laurels as the price rose another 24p to 401p.

Oil shares rallied from yesterday's setback caused by uncertainty over the ability of members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to reach agreement over pricing and production levels at this weekend's conference. BP rose 6p to 326p along with Shell 4p to 436p.

1982/83							Int. Gross
High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Yield	Yield
BRITISH FUNDS							
SEBROS							
Each	3-	1983	99%			3.021	11.470
01%	Treas	12-	1987	101%		1.112	11.470
01%	Treas	12-	1987	101%		1.112	11.470
01%	Treas	12-	1987	101%		1.112	11.470
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FOOTBALL: BLOW FOR ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

# Liverpool put club before country

Liverpool will refuse to release any of the club's international players to tour with their countries this summer. The League champions say they need to strengthen their own overseas tour, which is essential for financial reasons.

England and Scotland are the two countries who could be affected by Liverpool's decision. England, with Neal, Lee and Thompson, international regulars, expect to make an announcement next month about a summer tour.

Scotland, who have Soaness, Doolish and Hansen in their team, will probably decide by the end of this week whether a proposed tour of Canada goes ahead. Wales and the Republic of Ireland, who also include Arsenal players, have no plans to tour.

Liverpool's general secretary, Peter Robinson said: "It is not that we don't want to help the international sides, it is just a matter of looking after our own interests at a time when we need every penny we can get."

"It is the clubs after all who are the backbone of our national game and it is the clubs who develop and pay the players. Since 1960 there has been an agreement that we would release our players three summers out of four to tour with their countries. But now the FA wants the fourth as well. It is the principle we are concerned with. We feel we must retain the right to use our best players occasionally in the summer months for the benefit of the club."

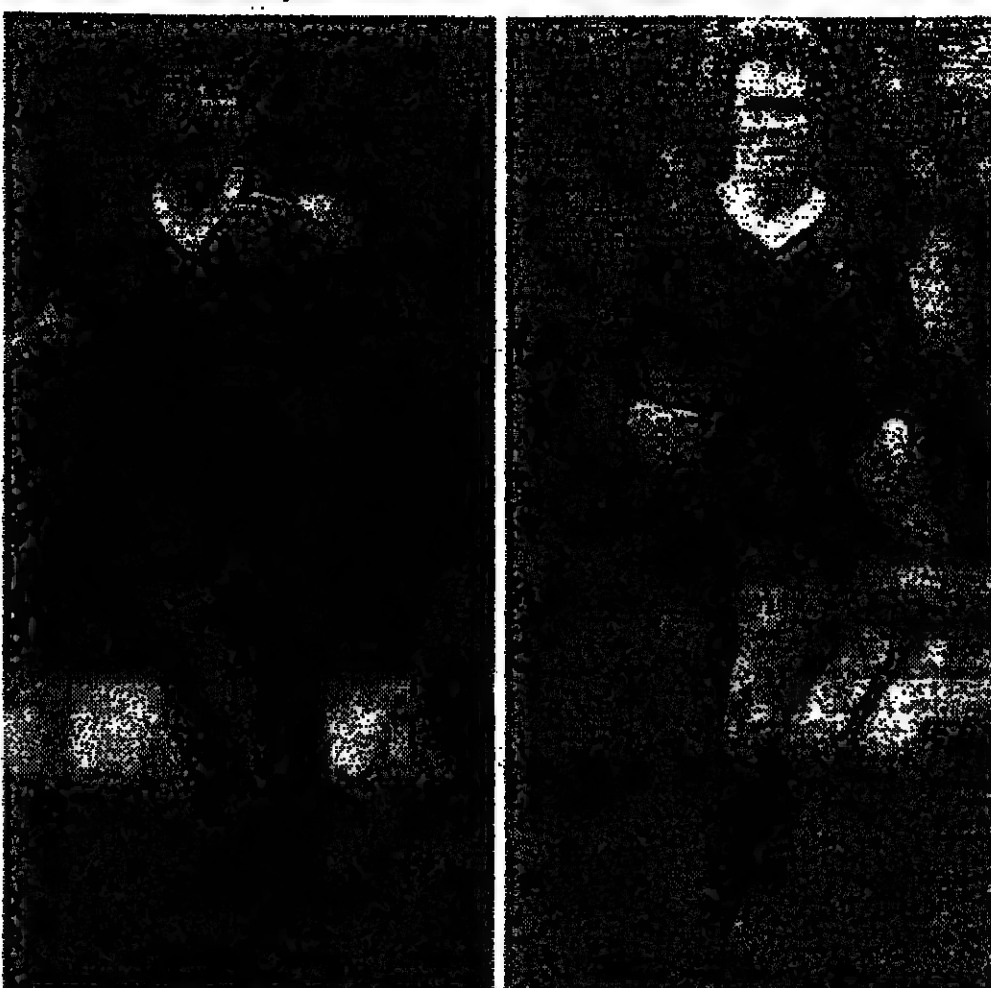
"We cannot afford to turn down the offer of lucrative tours and for such trips you need all your best players." So far Liverpool have not arranged a tour, although offers are coming in.

West Ham - United's Scottish international defender, Ray Stewart, is out of action for two weeks after suffering that he suffered a fracture to the right arm while playing for the club at Nottingham Forest last Saturday. Stewart had a gashed instep stitched after going off in the second half of the City ground in an X-ray examination has revealed the fracture and he is now on crutches.

Norwich City's chief coach, Mel Machin, will not face FA action over an incident during the match against Luton Town at Carrow Road last month. Luton were accused of a foul on the end of the match, and threw it down the touchline to waste time. Norwich won 1-0. The referee, Tedford Mills (Barnsley) reported the matter to the FA, who have now accepted Machin's written explanation.

The transfer of Brighton's former Scottish under-21 international, Neil McNab, to Leeds has fallen through after a failure to agree personal terms. The midfielder played just completed a month's loan with Leeds and the clubs had agreed a fee of £55,000. McNab joined Brighton from Bolton for £20,000 three years ago.

Yesterday's results FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Norwich 1, Swansea 1; Watford 1, Luton 1.



Sonness (left) and Neal: likely to be affected by Liverpool's decision

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## Derby kept waiting at hearing

Derby County will learn today whether their appeal to the Football Association against a £10,000 fine imposed by the Football League has been successful. The fine came after the League management committee had decided that Derby broke rules 59 and 80 when their former player, Roy McFarland, resigned as player-manager of the third division club, Bradford City, in November to return to the Bradford Ground as team manager.

A three-man FA board inquiry met at London's Great Western Hotel to consider Derby's appeal. But after six hours, during which evidence was submitted by both City and the League, the hearing was adjourned until today.

The former England centre half and his assistant at Bradford, Mick Jones, only days after Taylor had been appointed.

City's chairman, Bob Martin, dominated yesterday's proceedings with nearly five hours of evidence, leaving his Derby counterpart, Mike Waterson, Taylor, McFarland and Jones waiting until today for their turn.

The three men on the FA board are the vice chairman, Arthur McMullen, Major Alan Dobson, of the Army FA, and Leslie Mackay, of the London FA.

Jack Charlton claimed that Sheffield Wednesday were beaten by "a duke of a goal" in their League (Milk) Cup quarter-final tie at Highbury on Tuesday night. The

England international, Tony Woodcock provided the finishing touch to a 69th minute move to send Arsenal into the last four with a 1-0 win but Wednesday's manager said: "The goal came as much as a surprise to me as it did to me. It fell very unlikely for us."

The Yugoslav player, Vladimir Petrovic, provided the centre that led to Woodcock's eleventh goal of the season but, apart from that, there was little to warn the 30,000 spectators. "It was a difficult tie. We were on a hiding to nothing," Terry Neill, the Arsenal manager, said.

Neill, however, ought to be worried about the lack of punch in front with Alan Sunderland, the main culprit when it came to squandering chances.

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## A question mark over the future of Miller

The future of Burnley's manager Brian Miller is still in doubt after 29 years at Turf Moor. Miller was left behind when the side travelled to London for last night's League (Milk) Cup quarter-final against Tottenham Hotspur at White Hart Lane.

Frank Casper, Burnley's coach, has taken charge of the first team, but the second division club have made no clear statement on the position of Miller who has served Burnley as player, coach and manager.

David Iven, said from the team's London hotel: "Frank Casper has been placed in charge of the team for tonight's match, but Brian Miller is still employed by Burnley FC."

Miller has been relieved of his duties as team manager while the board attempt to find him another position within the club. Burnley, last year's third division champions, are currently twenty-first in the second division after winning only five of their 24 League matches.

Dobson, a former England international, and Stevenson, a former England under-21 goalkeeper, were both recalled for last night's game. Dobson returned after missing the last four matches with a heel injury and Stevenson was preferred to O'Rourke, who conceded a 100-yard, wind-assisted goal during Saturday's 3-0 defeat at Bolton. Miller travelled to London yesterday afternoon, but did not join the official Burnley party.

Burnley's leading goalscorer, Kerry Dixon, has been ordered to rest for at least a month. A Harley Street specialist yesterday confirmed that the forward, who has scored 22 goals in 30 appearances, is suffering from a pelvic strain.

Wales got their European youth cup campaign away to a triumphant start with an impressive 2-0 win over Northern Ireland in a hailstorm at Rhyol on Tuesday night.

Leading 2-0 at half-time, with the promise of more to come, Wales failed to extend their lead, and their cause was not helped by a fierce storm which blanketed the ground.

Blackmore, of Manchester United, led Wales from start to finish, scoring twice in the first 20 minutes, and a slip by Hughes, of Leeds, the Irish goalkeeper, in failing to hold on to a drive from Pascoe of Swansea 11 minutes later, let in Allen (Chester) for a simple second.

Speak produced Northern Ireland's best effort, with a fine drive, which Dibble, Cardiff's highly-rated goalkeeper, did well to turn round a post early in the second half.

Wales: Dibble, White, Bock, Morgan, Kell, Williams, Matthews, Blackmore, Allen, Pascoe, Jones, Allen (Chester).

REFEREE: J. Ward (England).

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## Dewsbury may have to close

Dewsbury are facing the threat of closure in the wake of Carlisle's announcement that they might have to close down. Alan Teale, the chairman of second division Dewsbury, said there were grave doubts whether they would be able to complete the season.

"We are now £40,000 in the red and are losing around £1,000 every week. The players have already accepted a cut in their expenses," Mr Teale said. This evening Dewsbury are to launch an appeal to try to save the club. Mr Teale added: "We feel Dewsbury is a Rugby League town and we hope firms and individuals will support us through this particularly bad time."

Dewsbury won the Rugby League championship 10 years ago, their last big success. Their secretary, Bernard Shooman, said the club used to rely on selling a player to balance their books but now the transfer market was stone dead. Their attendances at Crown Flatt had dropped to well below 1,000.

Dominion Insurance are to sponsor the international match between Great Britain and France at Hull on March 6 for £5,000. The Rugby League said yesterday that the money would be used for the development of the international game including additional training and coaching courses.

The agreement is an extension of Dominion Insurance's £40,000 sponsorship of the recent series against Australia. The League are hoping they will maintain their interest for the games against New Zealand in 1985 and the Australians again in 1986.

Alan Hardisty, the York coach, has resigned after a string of defeats which has left them struggling in the second division. Hardisty, former Castleford, Leeds and Great Britain stand-off, offered his resignation after Sunday's 25-3 defeat by Salford, York's fourth in succession.

A prop for Tindall A club record benefit cheque of £28,000 has been presented to the injured Hull prop forward Tindall. He has been out of action since September with a compound fracture of his right leg. The previous record was £10,000 for the second row forward, Keith Boxall, four years ago.

## RUGBY LEAGUE

## British pair advance with ease

Yokohama, (AFP) - The British open champions, Martin Dew and Gillian Gilks, won easily and advanced into the mixed doubles quarter-final round of the Japanese open badminton championships here yesterday. They outclassed Torbjorn Petersson and Christine Magnusson, of Sweden, in winning 15-2, 15-1.

Thomas Kihlstrom, of Sweden, and Nora Perry, of England, the Danish open winners, also moved easily forward with a 15-6, 15-8 victory over Jian Guiliang and Zhen Yuli, of China.

Twenty pairs from eight nations are competing in the mixed doubles. A star-studded field of 120 players are taking part in the five-day contest in five categories - men's and women's singles, men's and women's doubles and mixed doubles.

Other pairs advancing to the mixed doubles quarter-final stage were Sun Zhan and Lin Ying, of China; David Taitler and James Webster, of England; Chan Chi Choi and Amy Chan, of Hong Kong; Steen Fladberg and Pia Nielsen, of Denmark; Michael Tredgett and Gillian Clark, of England; and Jens Peter Nielsen and A. Skovgaard, of Denmark.

TENNIS: José-Luis Clerc, of Argentina, won the last six games of the third set to defeat Mats Wilander of Sweden, 6-7, 6-4, 6-1 in the opening match of the Grand Prix Masters championships in New York. Attacking throughout the final two sets, the 24-year-old Clerc overpowered the 19-year-old Wilander.

The victory earned Clerc a match today against John McEnroe in the quarter-final round of the knockout competition in which 12 players will be taking part. McEnroe, who won the Masters in 1979, drew a first-round bye along with the other top three seeds, Jimmy Connors, Guillermo Vilas, of Argentina, and Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia.

Clerc, who had won only one of five matches in two previous Masters events, squandered a 3-1 lead in the opening set when he decided to try to outguess Wilander from the baseline. Andres Gomez, of Ecuador, also advanced to the next stage in his first Masters when he recovered to beat Jose Tiglarra, of Spain, 6-4, 6-4. He will meet the second-seeded Vilas today.

New Zealand will field an unchanged team for their Davis Cup tie against Denmark in Christchurch in March. It comprises Chris Lewis, Russell Simpson, Jeff Simpson and Bruce Derlin. The non-playing captain is Jeff Robson. CRICKET: Max Jeffery is not to seek re-election to the chairmanship of Somerset. Aged 70, he said: "After three years as chairman I have decided not to allow my name to go forward again. I think that perhaps a younger man should do the job and wherever it is I will get my full support. I shall be able to give more time to my work on the Bath Festival, the management committee and marketing committee of the TCC."

Boxing: Sylvester Mitter, the London lightweight, has retired only a fortnight before taking part in a final eliminator for the British title. Mitter, who challenged unsuccessfully for the championship in March 1981, should have met Alan Lamb, of Morecambe, in Morecambe. Lamb will probably be given a chance at the title held by Clinton McKenzie.

SNOOKER: Alex Higgins, the world champion, who lost to Bill Werbeniuk in the first round of the Lada tournament in Warrington last week, has to face him again as his first-round opponent in next week's Benson and Hedges Masters tournament at Wembley.

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## Winning partnership: Dew and Gilks in Yokohama

of Somerset. Aged 70, he said: "After three years as chairman I have decided not to allow my name to go forward again. I think that perhaps a younger man should do the job and wherever it is I will get my full support. I shall be able to give more time to my work on the Bath Festival, the management committee and marketing committee of the TCC."

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## Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

## BBC 1

**6.30 BREAKFAST TIME:** Presented by Frank Bough and Nick Ross. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and headlines on every quarter-hour. Sport at 8.42, 7.18 and 8.18. Live coverage of England v New Zealand cricket match from Sydney between 8.30 and 9.00. Getting Britain Fit (between 8.45 and 7.00). Tonight's TV (between 6.45 and 7.30). Your Stars (between 8.30 and 8.45). This is America (between 7.45 and 8.00). Regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15. The guests: Lynsey de Paul, John (Berganza) Natlie, and John Junken.

**9.10 For Schools and Colleges:** begins with *Requiem* (Peters), and ends with *Salvador* (Safar) (at 11.55). Ends at 12.25.

**12.30 News After Noon:** with Richard Whitmore, Pam Britton, 12.57 Financial Report. And sub-titled news headlines.

**1.00 Pebble Mill at One:** the lunchtime show from the Yorkshire studio. 1.45 *Mr Bean*: 2.00 *You and Me*.

**2.15 For Schools, Colleges:**

**3.00 The Gaur Fifti:** in this series of 10 films about the history of firearms. Today: Colonel Colt and his revolutionary revolver (1).

**3.15 Embroidery Patchwork:** With Jan Beatty (7.30-4.00). *Marshall's Everyday Yoga*: The third day - the head roll and eye rotations.

**3.55 Play School:** the story of Goldilocks and the Three Bears. 4.20 *Lateral and Hardy*: cartoon. 4.25 *Jackanory*: India Joshi reads from *Jack Cooper's Indian Folk Tales*. 4.40 *The New Adventures of Mighty Mouse*.

**5.00 John Craven's Newsround:** 5.05 *Blue Peter*: the magazine programme for intelligent youngsters. 5.35 *Who's Who*.

**5.40 News with Moira Stuart:** 5.50 *South-East at Six*. 6.25 *Newsnight*.

**7.00 Tomorrow's World:** Science and technology for everyone.

**7.25 Top of the Pops:** with Janice Long and Gary Davies.

**8.05 Wildlife on One:** *Sealion Summer*. A film about the rare (some estimates put the world total as low as 5,000) *Hooded Sealion* which breeds on the ground is exclusively on *Sealion Summer*. 200 miles off the southernmost tip of New Zealand. We see the struggles that the pups have to survive. Filmed, during the brief Antarctic summer, by Neil Harman and his crew.

**8.30 The Climber:** First in a new series of situation comedies starring Robin Neill (star of *TV's Doctor in the House* comedies) as the bakery worker who wants to rise above his station. Co-starring: David Bentley, Jacqueline Tong, David Williams and, as the bakery's non-speaking father, Jack Wadsworth.

**8.55 The Citadel:** First episode of Don Shaw's dramatization of the A. J. Cronin novel about an idealistic doctor, who begins in the South Wales mining valleys. Starring Ben Cross as the doctor (see Choice).

**10.30 Question Time:** From Newcastle. Robin Day's panel consists of Dr John Cunningham MP, Geoffrey Rippon MP, Peter Jenkins of The Guardian, and William Rodgers MP.

**11.20 Claire Rayner's Casebooks:** The problem of alcohol addiction, which is affecting an increasing number of women. 11.45 *News headlines*.

## TV/LONDON

**9.30 For Schools:** The Sea. 9.47 *Basic Maths*. 10.04 *Middle English* (fizz). 10.21 *Basic Maths*. 10.36 *Electrostatics*. 11.01 *Picture Box*: *Claudius*. *Box of Rome*. 11.16 *Starting Science*: magic and mystery. 11.35 *Making a Living*.

**12.00 Teletime and Cloclo:** Enter *Nibble the Squirrel*. 12.10 *Get up And Go* with Beryl Reid.

**12.30 The Saturday:** Australian family series, set during the Second World War.

**1.00 News from ITN:** 1.30 *Thames* news.

**1.30 Crown Court:** The jury returns its verdict in the case of the leader of a town council (George Sewell) who is accused of committing incest with his daughter (Caroline Embrey). The judge is played by Andrew Crickshank.

**2.00 A Place:** Six sufferers from incurable disease discuss their problems with a specialist, Roger Tovey. 2.15 *With a Nurse*: Christine Norton. Judith Chalmers presents the programme.

**2.30 Crib:** *Mad Matter's Holiday*. A re-run of this drama series in which Alan Doble plays the Victorian doctor. The stories are adapted from Peter Lovesey's novels. Today: the severed hand in a Brighton aquarium (1).

**3.30 Survival:** A Change of Scenes. The plant and animal life that moves in when men have moved out of gravel pits in lowland Britain (1).

**4.00 Teletime and Cloclo:** repeat of the noon programme for the children. 4.15 *Dungeons and Dragons*: episode 4 of *Demons Aren't Dull*.

**4.20 Madabout:** Items about people who refuse to believe that the old Wild West is a thing of the past. The quest for the comedian Brian Winters who recalls a trip he paid to Arizona.

**4.45 The Coral Island:** Episode 3 of this series of the R. H. Studdard book about three lads shipwrecked on a desert island. Today: encounters with a shark and with cannibals.

**5.15 Emmerdale Farm:** The Yorkshire countryside serial. News from ITN. 6.00 *Thames Sport*: includes a profile of Ossie Ardiles. Plus Milk Cup draw.

**7.00 Looks Familiar:** Showbusiness quiz, testing a panel's knowledge of celebrities in the thirties and forties. Tonight's panel: Shelley Winters, Tony Britton and Max Bygraves. The question-master: Denis Norden.

**7.30 Mr. and Mrs. Jack and Harriet:** The pregnant Harriet (Forsyth) misinterprets the reason why her husband (Jan Ogilvy) takes a pretty model (Angela Kerie) out to dine.

**8.00 It Takes a Worried Man:** Comedy series, with Peter Tabori as the worried man. Tonight: his former wife reappears (Gaye Brown).

**8.30 Falcon Crest:** More about the murder case against Cole (Billy Barty). The police shooting of an innocent man in London last weekend. People who have clashed with the police are among those who are interviewed in tonight's programme.

**10.00 News:** followed by *Thames* news headlines.

**10.30 Film:** *Rio Cocobos* (1964). Routine western with Richard Boone as the suspect after a shoot-out at an Apache burial party. With Stuart Whitman. Director: Gordon Douglas.

**12.25 Close a reading:** from Sir Michael Hordern.

## THE CITADEL (BBC 1, 9.25 pm)

adapted in 10 instalments by Don Shaw from A. J. Cronin's over-

tamiliar novel about the tarnishing of medical idealism, begins tonight.

Episode one is a curate's egg. Ben Cross, playing Andrew Manson, the fledgling doctor, is a sensitive and intelligent actor, given the right role (Harold Abrahams in the film *Chariots of Fire*, for example). But he is a strangely detached

performance in this first episode. So many appalling things crop up to test the doctor's resilience during his first months as assistant GP in the South Wales mining valleys, that you might think the actor's face would have been a positive copula of emotions.

Robert Donat brought this off splendidly in the 1938 film of the book. Perhaps Mr Cross will manage it in succeeding episodes. The impressive thing about episode one

is the total sense of conviction that results from filming in the mining valleys where Cronin himself lived and worked. And the Welshness is enhanced by the use of actors from the Principality who sound as if they have first-hand experience of the sobering events with which they are involved. Cronin would, I think, have given them his stamp of approval.

● If it is true that fishing is the number one participant sport, then HOOKED (BBC 2, 6.00 pm) certainly sums up the pleasures of the sport as it goes to be tonight and on every Thursday night for the next six weeks. I suspect, moreover, that even those of us who don't know a blood worm from a glow worm or a waggler from a haggler, will find

something to interest them in this match angling series as five men and a girl (five using lightweight conventional rods and the sixth manfully manipulating a 200 lb pole that resembles nothing so much as a jousting lance), catapult their loose feed into a lake at Longest House, slip their catch into the keep-net, and finally on to the weighing scale. The suspense ends only when one of them sends the indicator quivering up to the 4 lb 11 oz mark.

● Drama highlight: GOODNIGHT IRENE (Radio 4, 3.00 pm). David Barnard's play about a Korea war veteran's last journey as at a theatrical camp, ultimately lurches somewhat inconspicuously into high drama. But for the rest, it humorously and shrewdly navigates those two channels of nostalgia and escapism that flow through most of us.

● The Six O'Clock News: Financial Report. 6.30 *Dealing with Daniels*. A radio card game. 7.00 *News*.

7.05 *The Archers*. 7.20 BBC Symphony Orchestra at the Barbican, Mozart: Schubert. 7.35 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 7.45 *By All Means*: To St Michael's. A look at the choir. 7.50 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 8.00 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 8.10 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 8.20 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 8.30 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 8.40 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 8.50 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 9.00 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 9.10 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 9.20 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 9.30 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 9.40 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 9.50 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 10.00 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 10.10 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 10.20 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 10.30 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 10.40 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 10.50 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 11.00 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 11.10 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 11.20 *Any Answers?* Concert Part 2: Mozart. 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